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FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

The Hongkong Telegraph.

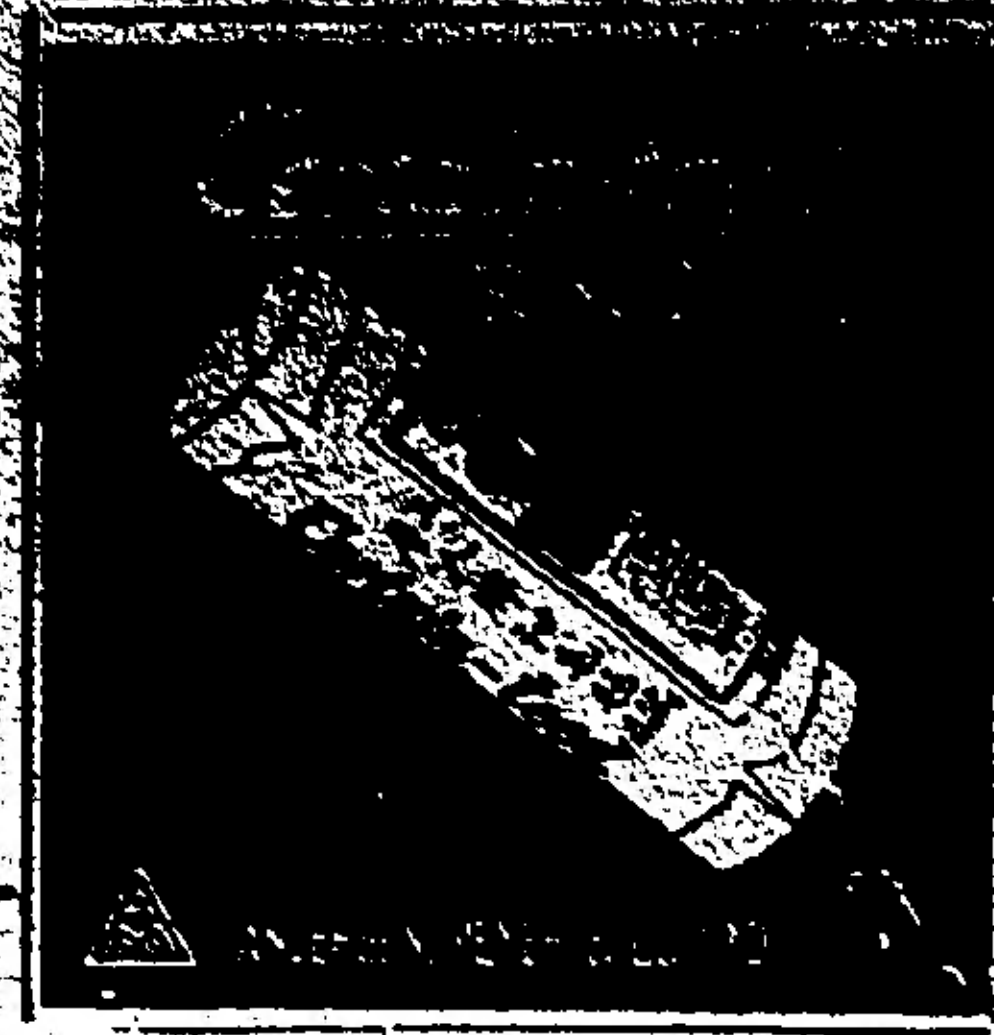
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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MASTERLY REPLY TO AUSTRIA.

ALLIES HOLD AUSTRIAN PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR.

PRIMARY COLLUSION WITH GERMANY ESTABLISHED.

Paris, September 2.
The following are summaries of the text of the covering letter accompanying the revised text of the Austrian Treaty, which M. Dutasta handed the Austrians to-night:

Replying to Austria's objection to the Draft Treaty on the ground that Austria should not inherit responsibility in regard to reparation, seeing that the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is dissolved, the Associated Governments observe that this view indicates a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria, who, together with the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree responsibility for the European calamities.

The war was precipitated by the ultimatum presented to Serbia, despite the latter's acceptance of practically all the demands, and hostilities were deliberately opened against Serbia, which directly caused the universal war. It is now evident that the ultimatum was an insincere excuse for beginning the war, for which the late autocratic Government of Vienna, closely associated with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared. Moreover, the presence of Austrian guns at the sieges of Liege and Namur proved the intimate association of the Governments of Vienna and Berlin in a plot against the public law and liberties of Europe. The Austrian Delegation appear to think that responsibility on this point rested solely on the Hapsburg Dynasty and its satellites, and because the Monarchy has been dissolved by the Allied victory the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of their own Government. Had the people of Austria before the war endeavored to curb the militarist, domineering spirit animating the Monarchy, or made an effective protest against the war, the present plea might be considered.

But as the people acclaimed the outbreak of war and ardently supported it from start to finish and did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their Government and its Allies, until defeated in the field, they must, according to any canon of justice, now bear the full measure of responsibility for a crime bringing such world-wide misery. Furthermore, later the Hapsburg system became one for maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over the majority of the inhabitants of the Monarchy.

By vigorous support the Austro-Hungarians maintained their ancient and effete autocracy because it gave them political and economic domination over their fellow-subjects. It was the policy of racial ascendancy and oppression, causing irredentist movements along the frontiers which kept Europe in ferment and unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austro-Hungary upon pan-Germanism and finally led to the situation of the Hapsburg Monarchy deliberately seeking to destroy the liberty of a small and independent State which blocked the way to Constantinople. The Associated Governments therefore re-emphasize the responsibility and declare that the principles of the Draft Treaty must stand. Until peace is signed, the people of Austria will remain an enemy people but upon signature the Associated Governments hope and expect to maintain friendly relations towards Austria.

As regards Austria's relations with new States, the Associated Governments point out that Austria's disabilities arise mainly from a pre-war policy of ascendancy which produced one of the most cruel tragedies of the war, when millions were driven, under pain of death, to fight in an Army which was used to perpetuate their own servitude. But now they are all determined upon independence and will no more trust Vienna. The policy of ascendancy has borne the inevitable fruit of partition. It is partition which is at the root of Austria's troubles to-day. The Associated Governments, however, are anxious to assist the Austrians to recuperate, provided always it is not at the expense of the new States.

While adhering to the general lines of the Treaty, the Associated Governments have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian nationals in territories ceded to the Allies will be restored to its owners. Provision will be made for supplies of coal for Austria from Poland and Czechoslovakia in return for the supply of raw materials.

The Reparation Commission will be instructed to carry out its duties in a humanitarian manner with due regard to the vital interests of the community and permitting any mitigations which may be required by the food situation in Austria.

As regards the territorial limits to be established for the Republic of Austria, the Associated Governments are unable to modify their previous decisions, but have admitted the Austrian claims in regard to the town of Radkesburg. The Associated Governments have endeavored to determine the boundaries of the States forged out of the late Monarchy in such an equitable way as to conduce to a lasting peace in Central Europe, and believe that the frontiers now arranged will best guarantee the existence of all the peoples concerned, including the Austrians, without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition.

A document handed to the Austrians with the Treaty refers to the maintenance of the blockade of Hungary. It says the Austrian Government will continue to take effective measures to prevent the importation, exportation and transit of all goods between Austria and Hungary until the conditions of peace have been formally accepted by the Hungarian Government.

Another document says the list of persons whom Austria must surrender to the Allies will be addressed to the Austrian Government within a month of the Treaty coming into force.

AUSTRIANS ASK FOR EXTENSION.

Paris, September 3.
It is anticipated that the Austrians will ask for two days' extension upon the stipulated five days' limit for signing the Treaty and, following the German precedent, that the request will be granted.

At the Supreme Council the Territorial Commission recommended that the Greek troops should occupy Western Thrace and a force of British, French and Italians should occupy Central and Eastern Thrace as the United States have agreed to it. Steps will doubtless be taken on the question of the partition of Thrace, which is still under examination.

It is considered that an arrangement will be reached whereby Bulgaria will be guaranteed access to the Aegean Sea at

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY CONTRAVENES PEACE TREATY.

STERN WARNING BY THE ALLIES.

THREAT TO OCCUPY MORE RHINE TERRITORY.

Paris, September 2.
The Supreme Council is sending a most vigorous Note to Germany, pointing out that the new German Constitution, which provides for Austrian representation on the Imperial Council, contravenes the Peace Treaty, which prohibits Germany interfering in Austrian affairs.

The Supreme Council requests the rescission of the objectionable provision within a fortnight; otherwise, the Allies will be compelled to carry out fresh territorial occupations on the Rhine.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

FRENCH PAPERS SPEAK.

Paris, September 2.
The French papers state that France has shown herself disinterested up to the extreme limit on the Syrian question. All France stands behind the French Government for the maintenance of her rights.

The French Government, in an official Note, characterises as completely inexact the statement that the arresting of Emir Said, the Syrian chief, by the British Authorities in Syria, had the approval of the French High Commissioner at Beirut. The French papers, commenting on the incident, add that it is to be hoped that it was the act of irresponsible Colonial circles and not the consequence of orders issued by the Government. — *Haras*.

LABOUR IN DEVASTATED REGIONS.

GERMAN PRISONERS BEING REPLACED.

Paris, September 2.
The French Government is taking steps to replace by an army of French, British and Allied workmen the 230,000 German prisoners of war who have been till now engaged in the work of reparation in the devastated regions. The proposal of the German Government for the employment of bodies of free German labourers, paid by the German Government, is not regarded with favour by the French people. — *Haras*.

GENERAL PERSHING'S DEPARTURE.

Paris, September 2.
The Leviathan put out to sea with General Pershing aboard. There was a touching scene as Marshal Foch bade God-speed to General Pershing, who replied "I say good-bye to France's patriotic men and women with a feeling of confidence for her welfare in the future." — *Haras*.

GERMAN COAL.

ALLIED REQUIREMENTS REVISED.

Copenhagen, September 2.
A German official statement says the Allies have agreed to accept delivery of coal, at a reduced rate during the ensuing six months, of 20,000,000 tons annually, instead of 43,000,000 tons as laid down in the Peace Treaty. If the total German production exceeds the present level of 108,000,000 tons annually, 60 per cent. of the extra production up to 120,000,000 tons and 50 per cent. of any extra beyond that will be deliverable to the Allies, up to 43,000,000 tons. If the present rate of production falls, the Allies will examine the situation. The aforementioned basis is only valid if the deliveries are immediately begun, which the German Government has resolved to do.

BOLSHEVIKS SURROUNDED.

OFFERING PEACE TO LITHUANIA.

Copenhagen, September 2.
The Lithuanian Legation announces that the Bolsheviks on the Lithuanian front are surrounded and are offering to make peace with Lithuania. The Lithuanians are advancing towards Vilna and approaching the Polish frontier.

U. S. COTTON CROP.

Washington, September 2.
The cotton crop totals 11,230,000 bales. Its condition is 61.4.

NEW ZEALAND RATIFIES PEACE TREATY.

Washington, September 2.
Both Houses of the Legislature, by acclamation, passed the resolution introduced by the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

HIGH GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS THE CONSERVATIVES.

London, September 2.
Mr. Lloyd George has telephoned from France that the statement in a Sunday paper by Lord Rothermere, who threw the whole blame for Government expenditure on Mr. Bonar Law and his Conservative colleagues, is grossly unfair. The Premier says it is most mischievous to blame any particular members of the Government. The high expenditure this year is mainly due to the impossibility of complete demobilisation and until peace was established on all fronts it would have been folly to throw away the fruits of a great national sacrifice by premature disarmament.

NATIONALISATION OF MINERS.

WHAT THE MINERS' EXECUTIVE WANTS.

London, September 2.
The Miners' Executive Committee has decided to recommend the delegates who are meeting to-morrow to reject the Government's offer to deal with the collieries by purchase of the mineral rights; secondly, to press for full nationalisation; thirdly, to invite the Trade Union Congress to support the miners' demands. An official statement says it is not proposed at present to use industrial pressure to secure these ends.

BOXING AT HOME.

BECKETT KNOCKS OUT McGOORTY.

London, September 2.
In a boxing contest at the Olympia of twenty rounds, for £1,000 a side and a purse of £2,000, Joe Beckett (British Heavy-Weight Champion) knocked out Eddie McGoorty (America) in the seventeenth round.

In a ten-round contest, Fred Fulton (America) knocked out Arthur Townley (Birkenhead) in the first round.

In a twenty-round contest Johnny Basham (Welter-Weight Champion of Britain) beat Francis Charles (France) on points.

NEW BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

EIGHT LIVES REPORTED LOST.

London, September 2.
The new British destroyer Vittoria has been torpedoed in the Baltic. She sank in five minutes. Eight of the crew are believed to have been drowned.

CALAIS TO MARSEILLES.

P. AND O. EXPRESS SERVICE RENEWED.

London, September 2.
The P. and O. Company announces the resumption of the trans-Continental Peninsular express from Calais to Marseilles, which was suspended in 1917.

(Continued on page 8.)



BARON MAKINO

Japan's second delegate to the Peace Conference, who arrived in London on September 2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 4s. 11.16d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer: 29.79. Temperature 2 p.m.: 80. Humidity 2 p.m.: 82.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Paotung, which came in yesterday, is a B. and S. ship. She had for this port 1,800 tons of rice from Wuhu.

The Elpenor from London, via Manila, at present lying at Holt's wharf, had a consignment of 3,000 tons of through cargo and 560 tons for the Colony. She carried 75 bags of mails.

The Sinkiang from Shanghai had on board 550 tons of general cargo.

The Batavia is commanded by Captain Maurice Lepretre. The exact number of Chinese labourers that she is repatriating to their homes from the Front is 2,327. She had on board 87,916 explosives and 1,238 tons of rice for Hongkong from Saigon. On the voyage there were eight non-contagious deaths. She became stranded in Bancardes Hollandais, 85 miles from Saigon, but got off again.

The s.s. Venezuela, a Pacific Mail vessel, arrived this morning from San Francisco via Manila, with 1,693 packages of hemp and cigars, through cargo, and 163 tons of general merchandise direct for Hongkong. She had on board 49 first-class and 117 deck passengers. There was one minor accident.

The Tipanas, of the Java-China-Japan Line, came from Batavia with 4,960 tons of sugar for Hongkong.

The Nam Wan, a Portuguese vessel, consigned to this port today brought 200 tons of general produce from Hoihow.

The Vendun Francais, from Haiphong, had 190 tons of indigo. The Ah Tit, a Chinese ship, brought to Hongkong 785 tons of salt from Samabay yesterday.

The Kaijo Maru, belonging to the O.S.K., came in yesterday afternoon from Keelung with 1,050 tons of coal.

The Toyen Maru, also an O.S.K. vessel, had 3,774 tons of sugar and 40 tons of molasses.

Among the clearances to-day there were Nam Wan with 200 tons for Hoihow, and the Cyclops (Capt. Duncan) for Liverpool with 1,948 tons of general cargo.

The Suiyang (Captain Gibbs) left for Shanghai at noon with a 800 tons load.

The Chenan (Captain Laver) took from here 200 tons and the Powtang (Captain Pritchard) a cargo of rice for Canton.

UNIONIST LABOUR PARTY NO MORE.

Difficulties in its path have caused the Unionist Labour party to wind up its central organisation, although it encourages its branches to continue a separate existence. The chief obstacles are said to be the overlapping of organisations and the impossibility of running an association on a national basis by purely voluntary effort.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre: 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre: Performance by The Globe Trotters' Concert Party: 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre:

NOTICES

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THE HONGKONG THERAPY NO. 1
THERAPY NO. 2
THERAPY NO. 3

THE INDIAN REFORM BILL.

WHAT IT MEANS AND WHAT IT PROPOSES.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, L. C. C.
(Late M. P. for East Finsbury),
writes in the *Daily Chronicle*:

In order rightly to appreciate
the aim and scope of the Govern-
ment of India Bill, it is necessary
to bear in mind that it is a
measure of a transitory character.
The opening words of the pre-
amble make this quite clear.
"Whereas, with a view to the
progressive realisation of respon-
sible government in India, as an
integral part of the British
Empire, it is expedient gradually
to develop self-governing institu-
tions in that country." In other
words, the first substantial steps
are taken towards the attainment
of the goal of British policy in
India as defined in the announce-
ment made to the House of Com-
mons by Mr. Montagu on August
20, 1917.

The chief constitutional changes
are made in the eight major
provinces. A new form of executive
government is set up, which pro-
vides for a gradual transfer of
responsibility to the represen-
tatives of the people. Each pro-
vince will be administered in
future by a governor, who will,
it is hoped, ordinarily be sent out
from England, and a composite
executive. Certain departments
will be "transferred" to Indian
Ministers appointed by the gov-
ernor and holding office during his
pleasure, who must be elected
members of the legislature and
will be responsible to it. Other
departments will be "reserved"
and remain in charge of the governor
and a small executive council,
of which one member must be a
civil servant of not less than
twelve years' standing, and an-
other will be an Indian.

PROVISION FOR RULES.

Provision is made for the mak-
ing of rules regarding the
classification of functions; and
these rules will be drawn up by
the Joint Committee of both
Houses to whom the Bill has
been referred, and who will not
doubt be guided by the recom-
mendations submitted by a
Committee which has conducted
elaborate inquiries in India.

Provision is also made for the
transfer of further portions of
the field of administration after
periodical surveys by Parlia-
mentary Committees.

This scheme for the establish-
ment of a diarchy, or dualised
form of government, has been the
target for much criticism. Un-
doubtedly it is novel, and must
depend for its success upon the
spirit in which it is handled. But
no alternative plan has yet been
suggested which will give (as
diarchy does) immediate respon-
sibility to the Ministers who re-
present the popular element in
the legislatures in respect of a
number of the departments of
administration, and which, at the
same time, prepares the way for
assumption of further respon-
sibilities.

The provincial legislatures
themselves are largely increased
and reconstituted upon a more
representative basis. The total
membership varies from 125 in
Bengal to 53 in Assam. At least
70 per cent. of the members of
each council must be elected, and
not more than 20 per cent. may
be officials. All questions arising
out of elections, including the
qualifications of voters, are left to
be made by rules. But here again
an exhaustive inquiry has been
held in India by a Committee,
and a series of recommendations
are available for guidance.

FIVE MILLION ENFRANCHISED.
Speaking generally, about five
million males over the age of 21

will be enfranchised, if these
recommendations are accepted,
and certain property qualifica-
tions are proposed, which include
the payment of income tax.
Separate or communal electorates
are recommended for Moham-
madians in all provinces, and for
Sikhs, Indian Christians, Euro-
peans, and domiciled Anglo-
Indians in certain provinces.

Special representatives are also
proposed for land holders, com-
merce and industry, and the
universities.

In addition to general powers
of legislation, the provisional
legislatures will have the right to
vote on the Budget as a whole.
But in the case of resolutions re-
lating to a "reserved" subject, the
Governor may, if the As-
sembly refuses assent to the ex-
penditure, authorise it himself.
Ordinary legislative proposals
may, in the case of a deadlock, be
referred to a Grand Committee, of
which the Governor will appoint
a majority of the members, and
which will have the power to pass
or reject the Bill without the as-
sist of the Assembly.

The Government of India under
the new Constitution will consist
of an Executive Council, upon
which two Indians and two civil

WAR OFFICE MUZZLE.

RIGHT OF REPLY TO LORD FRENCH DENIED.

Mr. Churchill informed Mr.
Holmes in the Commons recently
that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien
had asked for permission to reply
to the attack made upon him by
Lord French, but the Army Coun-
cil felt it undesirable that per-
mission should be given.

On the motion for the adjourn-
ment of the House of Commons
Mr. Holmes (L. Derbyshire, N.E.)
called attention to Lord French's
attack in his recent articles in
the *Daily Telegraph* on Sir Horace
Smith-Dorrien and the refusal of
the War Office to allow the latter
to reply to that attack. Sir H.
Smith-Dorrien should either be
allowed to speak for himself or
should have his case stated for
him by the Secretary for War.

Mr. Churchill's reply (writes a
Parliamentary correspondent)
was properly described by Sir
Donald Maclean as "thoroughly
unsatisfactory." The Secretary
for War took his stand on the
narrow ground that the Governor
of Gibraltar (Sir Horace Smith-
Dorrien) is still a serving soldier
whose lips are thereby sealed.

He differentiates sharply between
his position and that of a Field-
Marshal unemployed. Was Sir
Horace Smith-Dorrien injured by
his enforced silence? No, said
Mr. Churchill; and he made the
House laugh by exclaiming: "O,
that mine enemy had written a
book! adding that this applies to
naval as well as to military books.

Responding to cries of *Weekly
Dispatch*, to which paper, with
extreme impropriety, he, while
holding Ministerial office, is con-
tributing articles on political
affairs, Mr. Churchill said
jauntily: "a newspaper article is
not a book."

He stated that the War Office is
considering the expediency of
publishing original documents on
the retreat from Mons, but on the
whole event we must abide by
the judgment of history. Mr.
Churchill made the surprising
statement that Lord French's
Generalship, in 1914 had been
assailed in a book which was
believed to have been inspired by
Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. He was
careful himself to take no side in
the controversy.

servants will sit; an "All-India"
Legislature of 100 members, of
whom two-thirds shall be elected;
and a Council of State of 56, of
whom 24 shall be elected. The
introduction of a Second Chamber
is justified on the ground that the
capacity of the Supreme Govern-
ment to obtain legislation which
it regards as essential shall
remain unimpaired.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.
The interests of the Public
Services in India are safeguarded
under Part IV. of the Bill, which
proposes the appointment of a
special permanent Commission,
to sit in India.

It will be seen that the Bill as
drafted is little more than a
skeleton, and that a number of
important details will be covered
by rules. This is the only method
which secures elasticity; and so
long as the rules are framed on
generous lines, and with every
desire to promote full and free
development, all will be well.

In a second article an attempt
will be made to take stock of the
parliamentary position, and to
give some account of the various
Indian deputations which have
come to lay their views before the
Joint Committee. But enough

THE COST OF FOOD.

OFFICIAL CLAIM THAT IT HAS NOT RISEN.

Mr. Bonar Law in the House of
Commons recently declined to
appoint a Select Committee to
consider the increase in the price
of the necessities of life apart
from food.

"How is it," an official of the
Food Ministry said to a *Daily
News* representative, "many
people imagine that food prices
have risen during the past few
months? It is perfectly clear that
they have not." And he instanced:

Bacon.—Remains at the same
price.

Meat.—Imported meat is down
4d. per lb.

Cheese.—Reduced 2d. per lb.

Butter.—Same price.

Margarine.—May be obtained
at 1s. per lb., the controlled
maximum price.

Jams.—The same price, and in
some cases below the max-
imum.

Sugar.—No dearer.

"The explanation," he said,
"of the impression that food is
dearer is that the consumption of
foodstuffs has greatly increased.
It is more than probable that the
average householder's bills are
higher, not because of any in-
crease in the price of things, but
because of more extravagant
consumption."

IN THE KITCHEN.

The careful supervision which
was exercised in the kitchen
during the war appears to have
been relaxed. It is desirable that
people should know that it is to
their own interest still to continue
a very careful scrutiny, for the
amount of additional tonnage is
still restricted, and until our
shipping regains its normal pro-
portions it will not be possible to
bring foodstuffs into the country
in anything like the same quan-
tities that were imported before
the war.

With regard to the report that
"quotations for dried fruits are
soaring upwards," it was stated
that the Food Controller has
decided to retain in force the
Dried Fruits Maximum Prices
Order. The trade in dried fruits
is a seasonal one. The new season
did not begin until September,
and a meeting of the trade was
about to be held to consider the
prospects. In the meantime, al-
though the stocks bought by the
Government are now exhausted,
there would still be supplies avail-
able until the end of August, it is
stated, by drawing them from the
bonded warehouses.

BACON AND HAM.

Mr. Roberts is giving his care-
ful consideration to a position
which is reported to have arisen
in some districts in regard to
bacon and ham. Retailers say
they cannot sell these articles at
a profit, and that therefore they
will be obliged to refuse to sell
them. Mr. Roberts will address
the Federation of Grocers' As-
sociations at their annual meeting
at Liverpool and it is
expected that he will make an
announcement on the position.

Retailers are also saying they
cannot sell cheese at a profit.
Under the old arrangement they
were allowed a profit of 2 1/2d. per
lb., and it is considered that they
should still be able to buy from
importers and wholesalers at
prices which will leave them a
profit on the selling price of 1s.
6d. per lb.

FUTURE CONTROL.

Whilst the Ministry, it was
added, has no wish to keep on
restrictions which are irksome to
traders or the public any longer
than is absolutely necessary, they
intend, as in the case of veal and
oils and fats, to reimpose control
wherever there are signs of prices
rising excessively.

The effect of the reimposition
of the control of veal has been to
check the inordinate slaughter of
calves which began immediately
the prices were rushed up to
double the previous maximum.
At the same time, by the new oils
and fats order, the speculator who
was making money out of the
country's needs by dealing in
cargoes whilst they were on the
sea and pushing them up to arti-
ficial prices has again been
eliminated from the market, and
the price of margarine, which
was rapidly rising in consequence,
has gone back to 1s. per lb.

has been said here, it is hoped,
to convey some idea of the momen-
tous nature of the changes which
are contemplated.

That these changes are neces-
sary hardly admits of argument;
that they do not in any way
weaken the British connection
with India, but tend, on the
contrary, to consolidate it, is equal-
ly incontestable. Mr. Montagu
deserves the gratitude of every
Englishman and of every Indian
for the courage and the states-
manlike caution which his pro-
posals display.

NOTICES

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KOLCHAK EXPOSED.

POE TO DEMOCRACY.

Kolchak broke up a democratic Government in Siberia with the ruthlessness of a Tartar conqueror. He suppressed free speech and free Press. He jailed, exiled, or murdered every member of the Russian Constituent Assembly upon whom he could lay his hands. He caused the opponents of his rule of the fist to be tortured or killed. And now the Council of Four has decided to supply Kolchak with money, provisions, and ammunition.

In these terms Mr. Joshua Rosett, who was sent to Siberia in the autumn of last year by the American Committee on Public Information—the official publicity department of the Washington Government—writes in the *New Republic* of the man whom the All-Russian Government, by its decree of Nov. 18, 1918, appointed "Supreme Ruler."

The text of that remarkable instrument, together with other extracts from Mr. Rosett's article, was published in "The Daily News" on July 7 in a cable message from our Special Correspondent, Mr. P. W. Wilson, but in an exposure which, given textually, would occupy some nine columns of this paper, there is much additional matter that calls for quotation. In particular, the circumstances in which Kolchak assumed power are narrated by Mr. Rosett with a wealth of illuminating detail, making his article an important contribution to the history of a movement whose avowed object, as he shows, was the restoration of an autocracy, though not that of the Romanoffs.

THE ZEMSTVO SYSTEM.

Government by Zemstvo, i.e., by a legislative, executive, and judiciary system corresponding to the Administration of the various States in the American Union, was extended to Siberia during the war by the Tsar. The Bolsheviks substituted Soviet Government, but when Vladivostok was taken by the Czechoslovaks in June, 1918, the Zemstvo officials returned to their places. Mr. Rosett found them in October last "working like beavers"; it was clear, he says, that a strong democratic system of government was gradually emerging.

The mass of the people were hopeful, and had great confidence in the Zemstvos, who were working out a scheme of government on the model of the United States. About the middle of October, however, the Directorate of Five at Omsk, which had been elected to organise an All-Russian Government, sent a commissary named Zimmermann to Vladivostok to superintend the affairs of the Maritime Province. The Ministry of Supplies at Omsk also sent a representative, M. Tsklinsky.

M. Zimmermann brought an order from the Directorate that the militia of the province should be handed over to him, and M. Tsklinsky informed the protesting Zemstvo administration that if it did not immediately hand over to him all the supplies of the province he would order what practically amounted to a blockade. The Zemstvo administration submitted.

THE ARMY AND THE COUP.

A few days later it was announced that the Siberian Duma, the central body of the Zemstvo system, had been dissolved "by order of the Administrative Council." The temporary All-Russian Government ordered that it should be re-convened, but two members of the temporary Government, Vologodsky and General Boldireff, disagreed with this order, and, with the active participation of Army, caused the arrest of the other three members. Almost simultaneously Kolchak, who had been prominent in these occurrences, was appointed Minister of the Army and Navy.

His appointment as Supreme Ruler followed in November, but Kolchak was not content with the mere title. His Council of Ministers on Nov. 30 issued a series of law providing for the death penalty in case of persons guilty of attempts against the life, health, freedom, or power of the Supreme Ruler or of attempts to overthrow or change the order of government. It was further decreed that "any person guilty of the conscious non-fulfilment of an order by Supreme Ruler is subject to the punishment of being deprived of all rights and confinement to hard labour for a term of from 15—20 years."

ENGLISH GUARDS FOR PRISONERS.

On Nov. 27 four members of the Directorate—Avksientieff, Ziminoff, Argunoff, and Rogofsky—were conveyed by train into

NOTICES

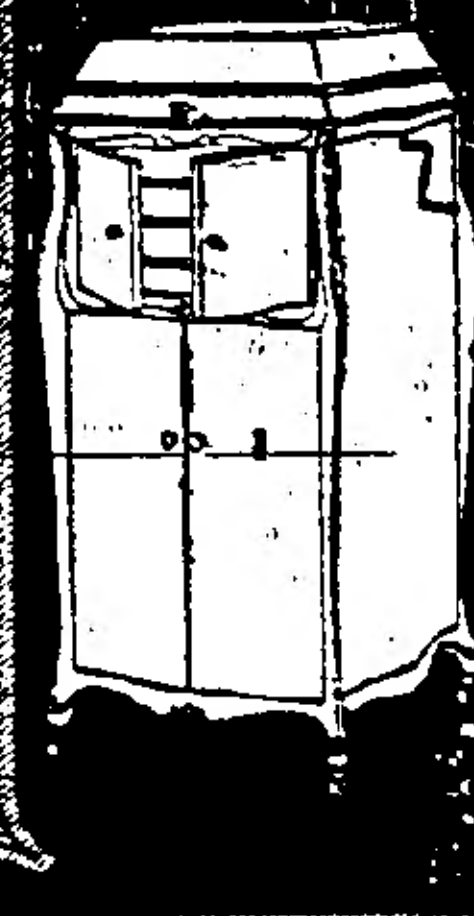
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China on an order from Omsk: "The English General Knox," says the laconic report quoted by Mr. Rosett, "detailed several English soldiers to act as guards for the prisoners."

The list of candidates for the election at Vladivostok in January last was submitted for the approval of the hated Commissary from Omsk, who struck off the names of a number of candidates. The result was that the people stayed at home on election day, and only 4,000 votes were cast as against 35,000 at the previous election.

Meanwhile at Omsk itself every known or suspected malcontent was branded as a Bolshevik and arrested accordingly. The Supreme Ruler ordered the "merciless execution" of all persons who attempted to create disturbances. "I have talked with a number of eye-witnesses respecting this 'merciless execution,'" says Mr. Rosett, and he adds:

"The reader may know that the Omsk district is one of the coldest inhabited spots of the world. The December of 1918 was one of the coldest on record. Kolchak's men made use of this fact; they stripped the rebels and drove them naked through the streets until in agony they confessed the names and hiding places of their leaders."

CHASTLY BUTCHERY.
"They were then placed in rows and shot, and their frozen bodies piled into freight cars. Protruding arms and legs were severed with a blow of the axe. The cars were pulled out of town, and the bodies dumped in heaps to wait for the spring."

Interfering with the last remnants of representative government, Kolchak, through his commissary, sought to exclude two of the newly-elected delegates from the Vladivostok City Council because of their alleged Bolshevik sympathies, and through his Minister of the Interior forbade the Convention of Siberian Zemstvos and City Councils to discuss questions of the construction of Government and other political questions of a similar character. The Convention in reply to this and other orders, passed a series of resolutions opposing the Government of Kolchak as illegal and arbitrary.

Mr. Rosett recalls Kolchak's alarm at the proposal for a conference of all the Russian political factions at Prince's Island. General Graves, the chief of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia, he says, expressed the view that the anti-Kolchak groups must be allowed to send delegates, as well as the Kolchak Government itself. His attitude was such that Kolchak ceased to look to America for support in his autocratic ambitions. "But he did not need it. He had the substantial co-operation of England and of Japan, and even of democratic France."

"Left to themselves," a leading Zemstvo official to the American investigator, "the Russian people could cope with Kolchak very easily indeed. You know they coped with Nicholas. But they can hardly start a row while their house is full of guests. It wouldn't be polite."

LONDON CHURCH TO BE DEMOLISHED.

Under a decision, which arises out of the amalgamation of the two City parishes of St. Alphage's, London Wall, and St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, the modern part of the former, which dates from 1775, is to be demolished. The church stands upon an ancient site, and part of the original structure, which was erected in the 13th century as the Elyng Spital, is to be retained with the relics preserved in its museum of medieval City history. St. Alphage's was the burying-place of many City notables of the middle centuries. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom the ownership of the site now reverts, are about to issue an invitation to any relatives interested to make arrangements for the removal of these remains. In cases where there is no application the remains will probably be re-interred in Ilford Cemetery. The site, a valuable one, will be sold. The resident population of the parish at the last census was only 93 persons. The church has seating accommodation for 250 persons, and the value of the living, which has been held by Prebendary H. A. Mason since 1915, is £280 per annum.

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VETERAN WAR PIGEONS.

FUTURE OF ACTIVE
SERVICE BIRDS.

Feathered "veterans" of H.M. Pigeon Service are being "demobilised," and it has been decided to present them to discharged soldiers.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that the Pigeon Services of the Army and Navy are to be disbanded, and that, in future that of the R.A.F. will be responsible for the varied duties which are allotted to "carriers."

These will be almost exclusively confined to work in connection with seaplanes, for which the birds have proved themselves invaluable, and, in consequence of the development which is taking place in aviation, the establishment of the R.A.F. pigeon has largely increased.

A *Daily Chronicle* representative was informed by the officer in charge of the R.A.F. Pigeon Service that practically the whole of the pigeons used by the Army, Navy and Air Force during the war, numbering 80,000 were presented gratuitously by breeders, in return for which the latter were given free supplies of corn to assist in rearing fresh recruits.

"Breeders have been sent an official letter of thanks from the Air Council," he said, "together with list of those birds which rendered signal service, and have been specially mentioned in dispatches."

"Many of the incidents mentioned are extremely thrilling, and in a few cases old war-worn birds have been pensioned off by the Government, and are now living in peace and plenty. One of these is the pigeon which was shot through the eye while delivering a message. It recovered from the wound, and is now at Westgate, on light duty."

dropping them from aeroplanes in baskets attached to parachutes."

Carrier pigeons have, in fact, been employed in all parts of the battle zone—even in the front-line trenches—and, as a result, numbers of our soldiers, sailors, and airmen have formed an attachment for them and are taking up the breeding of carrier pigeons either as a sport or a hobby.

In commercial circles, the "Daily Chronicle" understands, many traders and merchants have come to the conclusion that under certain conditions, pigeons are invaluable for cheap and ready means of communication.

A service of carrier-pigeons has already been instituted in Borneo by an enterprising trader, the birds being used to carry messages in connection with the coaling of vessels.

There is already a big boom in carrier pigeons.

CLEVER WAR INVENTION.

A claim with respect to the use by the War Office of a prototype screw gauge, by means of which four girls could do the work of 20, was made before the War Inventions Commission recently at Queen Anne's Gate. According to Mr. G. C. Stowel, who is in charge of the Inspection Department at Woolwich, this machine has already saved £12,000 at the Arsenal. The claim was submitted on behalf of Mr. A. J. Cooke, head of the Addington Technical Institute, and it was stated that the gauge, which was his invention, was introduced at the Arsenal in 1917 through the agency of Mr. Wilson, of the Inspection Department. Mr. Trevor Watson, for the Crown, said that Mr. Wilson admitted that the method of double projection was suggested to him by Mr. Cooke, but Mr. Wilson claimed that Mr. Cooke's method was practically unworkable, and that it was only by means of his improvements that the work could be done. Mr. Temple Franks remarked that what they had to do was to attribute the value of the two contributions. The Commission reserved their decision.

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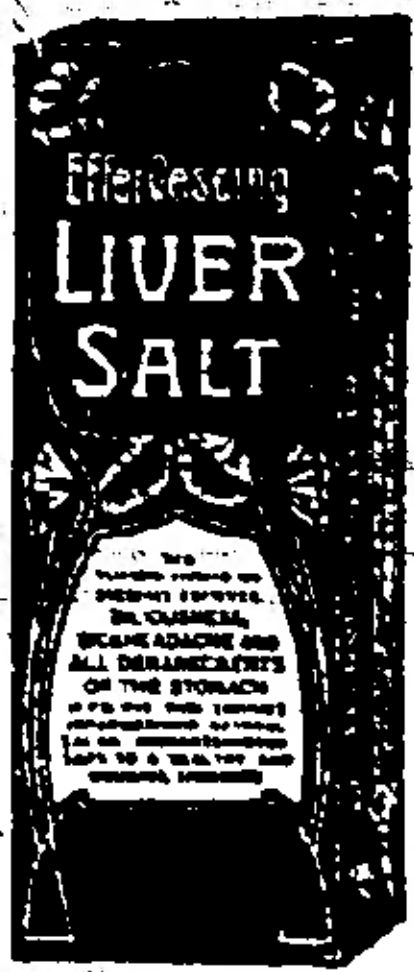
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL KOWLOON'S ASPIRATIONS.

Whether our contemporary, the *Daily Press*, is so enamoured of the Constitutional Reform Association's programme that it regards it as the last word on the question of a better system of representation, or whether it speaks ill of the suggestion of a distinctive Kowloon member merely because the idea did not originate in its own editorial sanctum, we should not care to say. But the fact remains that yesterday it utilised its leader column for the purpose of throwing cold water on the demand that the community across the water should have its own representative, charged with the duty of furthering the interests of those who reside in Kowloon. We have taken up the cudgels in support of that claim because we know that it represents the wishes of very many Kowloonites who complain that under existing conditions they do not get fair or equitable treatment. Even our contemporary admits that as things are "its needs are apt to be overlooked." We like the word "apt." They are overlooked. And that is why this demand for special, or sectional, representation has arisen.

One of the main arguments used by our contemporary is that any pressing of the idea for a distinctive Kowloon member will only serve to complicate the situation and maybe jeopardise the Constitutional Reform Association's programme. It would be used, says the *Daily Press*, by the opponents of any reform whatsoever to show that there is a lack of harmony amongst those who want to see the existing conditions altered. That is a very weak argument against the Kowloon scheme. Even if the Kowloonites want to go hand-in-hand with the Association named—which they do not necessarily do—what could be more simple than to include in the programme a proviso that one of the elected members should be separately chosen by Kowloon? Perhaps, however, Kowloon will prefer to run its own programme quite independently of the Constitutional Reform Association, which would then be left to deal with Hongkong as it sees fit. There are some Kowloon people who think that the Association's scheme needs amendment in many respects, and these are they who would doubtless prefer that Kowloon should stand on its own merits in this matter. Our contemporary thinks the situation would be met by Kowloon "nominating" its own representative amongst the other four directly elected representatives and, in addition, to use their influence on the other candidates, and it thus arrives at the conclusion that Kowloon residents would have four members—one of them *probably* chosen from amongst their own ranks—to further their views. All that sounds very nice and very attractive, but it is too specious for anyone to become really enthusiastic over. There has been too much of this "probably" business in the past. Kowloon now wants certainties, not probabilities. The method suggested would be no guarantee that Kowloon would have its own representative; it would have to take its chance in the voting. We regard the *Daily Press* talk of this Kowloon idea weakening the political influence of "the man in the street" as much camouflage. Kowloon is willing and is anxious to look after its own interests; "the man in the street" in Hongkong will do the same for his own sake, we have no doubt.

The crux of the whole matter is that under present conditions Kowloon is so mixed up with Hongkong, that its special needs are badly neglected. What good and valid reason can therefore be brought against the proposal that the community on the peninsula should have the right of choosing, by direct vote, its own representative? The idea is essentially a democratic one. That is why we uphold it. As to the methods by which the suggestion is put into practice, that is a matter for Kowloon residents themselves to decide. They will have their opportunity at the public meeting shortly to be held.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

SYRIA'S CLAIMS.

One of the most surprising suggestions that could be made was that which Reuter cabled to us a couple of days ago, wherein it was said the Syrians generally maintained to the members of the American Mission to the Near East that Palestine should be included in Syria in order to form a united country. The Syrians, we are told, oppose the Zionist movement because the Jews are only ten per cent. of the population. The claim of the modern Jew to a "national home" in Palestine is threefold: by right of the history of his fathers, by right of his own devotion to the ideal of a national life, and by right of his recent successful exertions on the soil. To assist the fulfilment of his ideal is only a part of what the civilised world owes to the Jew because of the treatment he has suffered from other races since he was driven from his land. In the face of inconceivable difficulties, the Jew, as we have seen, has given proof of his practical ability not only to develop the resources of Palestine, but thereby to enable it to contribute once more to the general interests of civilisation as from its position and fertility it is so well-fitted to do. It is not surprising that during the last twenty years there has been a rapid growth of the idea of "Palestine for the Jews" among both themselves and other peoples. The labours of Dr. Herzl and the influence of the Zionist Congress in 1897, over which he presided, gave the movement its strongest spiritual impetus from within and without Jewry, but both its hope and many of its immediate claims have received an increasing amount of recognition from the Press and from responsible statesmen among the Great Powers.

A GROWING MOVEMENT.

It was only a few years ago that Lord Cromer declared that "Zionism" is fast becoming a practical issue, but if practical before the war it became immensely more so as the war went on. Since the Turk, in any case an alien and a discredited alien, has further shaken his hold on Syria by his alliance with the enemies of civilisation, the hopes of the Jews and the sympathies of the Great Powers have ripened. With the Belgians, Serbians, Montenegrins, Rumanians, and Armenians, the Jews have been recognised as one of the weak peoples for whose national freedom the Allies were battling. Their right to a "home" in Palestine with some degree of autonomy has been affirmed by democratic parties in Great Britain, in other European countries, and in America, and has been acknowledged by more than one of the Allied Governments. But the most momentous factor in the Zionist movement is Mr. Balfour's declaration on behalf of the British Government, that "it views with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people and will use its endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

IMPORTANT POINTS.

So far, the strength of the movement is clear, its prospects bright—especially since the capture of Jerusalem by a British force—and the devotion to its ideals of large numbers of Jews is undoubted. It has the sympathy of the Allied Powers, as of their people behind them, and even the master of the Turk acknowledged that a place must be found for the Jews within the political future of Syria. The political future of Syria is still in suspense, not only owing to the difficult international questions that will have to be settled, if and when the Turkish power in Syria is abolished. Which of the possible lines of division round and across Syria are to be the frontiers of the new Syria, when the Turk is forced by the Peace Conference to relinquish the land and some other Power or Powers assume authority? And when these frontiers have been settled on ethnic and military considerations, how much of what they embrace is to belong to the Jewish people as a nationality and to be administered under Jewish law? Some regions will be ruled out of the Jewish sphere; but others cannot be.

DAY BY DAY.

IF THE POWER TO LEAD IS IN YOU, OTHER MEN WILL FOLLOW; IF IT IS NOT IN YOU, NOTHING WILL MAKE THEM FOLLOW.

We are informed that the statement made yesterday that the a.s. Batavia is going into dock for repairs is incorrect.

Yesterday's health return shows 17 cases of gastro-enteritis (five fatal), one fatal case of cholera and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Hongkong Hotel should now put up the sign "House Full" for this morning passengers from the s.s. Venezuela could get no accommodation in the Hotel, all its rooms being occupied.

A Chinese who went abroad to the U.S.A. for 29 years, returned to Hongkong, on the s.s. Venezuela this morning. He was searched and a revolver with 152 rounds of ammunition found on him. He said being away for such a period, he did not know the laws. Mr. N. L. Smith fined him \$100.

The L.C.S.S. Wosang, which arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on August 29, reports that she encountered two typhoons during the trip. She sheltered in Junk Bay, Hongkong, from the 21st to the 23rd instant, and encountered the second typhoon on the 25th instant, then taking shelter in Hungwa Sound until the 27th instant.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day for stealing sugar from the China Sugar Refinery. An Indian watchman, of the Refinery, gave evidence that he was on duty on the main gate at 1 p.m. when he saw the defendant leaving the refinery, carrying a bamboo pole. He went outside and put his pole against the wall and then struck a "match" and a cigarette, and had a smoke. He was standing near the pole. Witness went and got hold of the bamboo, when he felt that it was rather heavy. He then examined the both ends of the pole, and found one end was stuffed with cloth. He took away the cloth and found it full of white sugar. The defendant tried to snatch away the pole from his hand. He took the man to his master. The defendant said he could produce witnesses, and Mr. Lindsell let him out in police custody, till to-morrow morning to do so.

LOCAL BOXING.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

With regard to the challenge issued last night by "Fight Fan" on behalf of Kid Danding, of Manila, we are asked to state that Young Neal will be only too pleased to meet Danding, or anyone else, at the Feather or Lightweight limit, but he would like to state that Teddy Neal and Young English are two distinct personalities, and not the same man, as "Fight Fan" appears to think.

It is suggested that if such a fight is to be patronised the public of Hongkong will want to know more about Danding, and that this could be attained by the publication of his record.

KOWLOON'S PUBLIC MEETING.

USE OF CHURCH HALL REFUSED.

We hear that the St. Andrew's Church vestry, at a meeting held last night, considered an application for the loan of the hall for the purpose of holding a public meeting at which to discuss matters of public interest relating to Kowloon.

After consideration, it was unanimously decided to refuse the application, and not to allow the hall to be used for such purposes until the new incumbent arrives, it being felt that such a precedent should not be established in the absence of the Chaplain.

This surely emphasises the need for a Public Hall in Kowloon.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(BY "ENHARMONIC")

With regard to my remarks in "Musical Jottings," which appeared in the issue of the *Telegraph* of August 21, in connection with an instrument known as the "Serpent," a correspondent writes as follows:—"The 'Serpent' is obsolete now but was formerly a popular instrument. Mendelssohn was much addicted to including a score for it in such works as 'Elijah,' 'St. Paul' and so forth. The Serpent figured largely in the small orchestras which did duty for organs in churches at Home and other parts of the world, in the somewhat drab day when there was a ban on the organ and when ecclesiastical music was at a low ebb. The 'Serpent,' in shape, was like the 'brazen serpent' of Moses, as pictured in the old family Bibles. It was made of wood, covered with leather, and its tone, I imagine to have been somewhat like that of the bass clarinet but softer and more smooth—doubtless it gave a considerable amount of pleasure to listeners."

I learn that Mr. J. W. White, organist to St. John's Cathedral, is forming a chorus which it is hoped will number at least 80 male and female voices. The object is to give a rendering of the Christmas music of "The Messiah" in St. John's Cathedral, about the middle of December. Practices will start on the first Thursday of October at 6 p.m.

I must commend Mr. White on his enthusiastic and disinterested work. He has been most energetic in his endeavours to keep up public interest in matters musical, but he might have received far more support from the general public than has been the case. The amount of training for an amateur chorus necessary to enable the rendering of excerpts from the Oratorios is no light matter, and when a musician undertakes to do this in his spare time he is deserving of every support.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, last Sunday evening, a very enjoyable rendering of "Be Not Afraid" was given by the organ, assisted by the small orchestra, as a closing voluntary. Mr. Martin presiding at the organ in his usual accomplished manner. It has been suggested that in the service the violins should play an octave higher than set in order to assist the singing. I rather think they are not strong enough, but the suggestion certainly has merit.

The first production of Isidore de Lara's "Nail," in English, took place at Covent Garden, recently, says a Home critic, and it will doubtless make the composer's music better known in the Old Country. The plot is the story of Nail, the Moorish dancer, and her two lovers—the rebel Hadyar and the Emir, and the tragic end of the lovers, brought about by the revengeful Emir. The librettist, M. Jules Blois, has in the course of the three acts more than once committed the mistake of introducing matter which impeded the action. This is particularly the case at the beginning of the third act. But on the other hand the ending of the prayer which opens the act is, musically, among the best things in the opera.

Another page to be remembered is the trio in the second act where Hadyar surprises the Emir's pressing unwelcome attentions, as the saying is, on Nail. In the first act, which takes place outside Nail's house, there is a picturesque duet for the lovers which suffers from the constant postponing of the final climax, and the fall of the curtain is effective. In the second act we have a taking little solo from a narrator who tells a story of the love of a Moorish girl and a Christian, and much charming dance music. The opening chorus of the third act and the battle music are full of life.

M. de Lara's music is not without traces of the influence of Messinet, here as in other works, but none of his other works so far heard at Home show greater skill in the handling of the orchestra. The use of oriental local colour is extremely adroit, and the whole conveys the mingled languor and savagery of the country with much success. For the three principal artists, Miss Rosina Buckman (Nail), Mr. Mullings (Hadyar), and Mr. Heming (the Emir), there can be only praise. It is very pleasing

FOOTBALL.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING SEASON.

Football enthusiasts in the Colony will shortly have the opportunity of gauging the prospects of the respective Clubs, as the local secretaries are preparing for the coming season, which is necessarily later in Hongkong than in England, where the football season has been in full swing now for two weeks. Now that peace conditions prevail, it is very probable that the standard of football in the Colony will be very much advanced, particularly in the case of the Service Clubs which, with the exception of last year's Navy team, could hardly be considered in the same class as pre-war Service teams.

Just at present the prospects of the military teams are very hazy, as, despite the fact that the R.A.'s, R.E.'s and the regular military units attached to the Colony will eventually possess very strong sides, due to the exigencies of the local garrison it is quite probable that, at the beginning of the season, all the military teams will be somewhat weak, but fresh arrivals in the Colony, which will shortly be a matter of weekly occurrence, will remedy this.

As regards the Navy, practically the whole of last year's team, with the exception of Crocker, Neale and Travis, have been relieved, but already one or two men with good reputations have arrived on the Station, and the arrival of the large China Station Fleet in the near future will provide the selectors of the Navy XI plenty of material, and the Navy this season should be very strong.

The Club will have the services of Railton, Ralston, Rodger and Robinson, returned from active service, and, with the nucleus of last year's successful side, should still provide very attractive football for their supporters. The appearance of a Club Rugby side this season is also probable, and this will add to the season's attractions, but Rugby football cannot possibly be taken seriously in the Colony, where such dearth of suitable opponents is another big handicap to the handling code.

South China Athletic, after their brilliant success at the Manila Olympic, and also their fine showing against the senior clubs last year, should by their experience be stronger, and it is hoped that for the good of sport they will remain in the Senior League, although rumour has it that they prefer the 2nd Division because of their physical inferiority.

The 2nd Division Competition will be very interesting, and it is hoped that in addition to the League Competition, a trophy will this year be presented for competition amongst the juniors at the end of the season on the knock-out system.

St. Joseph's will not go up into the first Division, owing to the Indian members of the Club having associated themselves with the I.R.C. and the inclusion of both these teams will be good for sport. Kowloon will be a strong side in the 2nd Division, several of the youngsters who did so well in the Club team last year having thrown in their lot with the Junior Club, and if they can keep their players to the end of the season, they should have a successful record.

The Service Clubs in the 2nd Division will, of course be contingent upon the new arrivals in the Colony, and should be above last season's standard. Several of last season's officials in the Association and League have left the Colony, but it is expected that many other gentlemen will be found interested in the game to help its progress locally.

In anticipation of the departure of Mr. F. Wright, Hon. Sec. of the H.K.F.A., Mr. W. Rasmussen, of Kowloon, was at the end of last season elected provisional Hon. Sec. and a meeting of the H.K.F.A. and H.K. League will shortly be called, when a more detailed idea of the prospects of the coming season will be available.

QUIZ.

to be able to say this of native singers in the midst of a foreign season. They were helped by Mr. Edwin Evans' singable English version. Sir Thomas Beecham conducted, and the orchestra were admirable. The production is one of the greatest successes of the management. The three scenes are splendid pictures, and nothing more artistic than the costumes has been seen for a long time. Mr. both thanks are due to Mr. Charles Bickerts.

GYMKHANA CLUB.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT MEETING.

The fourth gymkhana of the season will be held on October 11. The programme is as follows:—

Five Furlongs Race, Handicap. —For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have run in Hongkong and not won a race at Official Meetings, or Gymkhanas since January 1st, 1919. Ladies' Nomination and similar events are not considered as Races, winners of these events therefore being eligible, unless otherwise disqualified. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Gymkhana Stakes. —Value \$300. Distance—One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5lb. Entrance Fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50.

Class Handicap: A Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Three-Quarter Mile Race: Handicap.—For Subscription Griffins of any season. Entrance fee \$3. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40.

Distance—Handicap: about Half a Mile.—For China Ponies. Winners of any race in 1919 excepting Ladies' Nomination and placed ponies at this Meeting barred. Catch weights 155 lb. Pegs will be placed on outside edge of course, and chalk lines marking the position of each pony according to the handicap (in yards) conceded. The race will be started by sounding a gong, and each rider must keep his pony behind the line assigned to him until the signal is given. Any rider whose pony is then over the line, or moving forward faster than a walk, must return and start again or be disqualified. Mafoos may assist by holding ponies if desired. Entrance Fee \$3. 1st Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.

Class Handicap: B Class: Once Round.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. One and a Quarter Mile Handicap.—For China Ponies. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$40. Entries for all events close to Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on Wednesday, 1st October.

OPIUM ON A SAMPAN.

A man and his wife from a sampan lying in Wanchai Bay, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day for unlawful possession of 553 tael of prepared opium. They both denied the charge.

Inspector Kent said they must have known it was opium, as 133 tael were found in another part of the boat.

Sergt. Cockle gave evidence that at 8.30 p.m. on the 3rd, he left No. 2, Police Station, with some Chinese detectives.

About 300 yards from the C.Y.C. pier, he saw a sampan, 1124V. He went to it, and made a search, and found on board two sacks containing 420 tael of prepared opium in tins. The witness took the two defendants to the station, and he then questioned the female defendant. She produced a boat licence. She also told him there was more opium on the sampan. They went back and found in the cabin where defendants slept another 133 tael of opium. The whole amount was 553 tael, valued at \$6,638.

Both defendants said the opium had been thrown on their sampan by a man.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell discharged the woman, and fined the husband \$20,000 or nine months' hard labour.

KAISER'S VISITOR'S REPORT.

Herr von Berg, the former Chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, who visited the ex-Kaiser in Amerongen when the National Assembly accepted the Versailles terms, writes:—"It was a terribly melancholy meeting, and yet it was a great joy to see that the Kaiser is not broken man. True, his features have become sharp, but he bears his fate like a real Christian. The Fatherland's fate weighs more heavily on him than does his own. Not one complaint was uttered when it became known that the ignominious extradition clauses had been accepted."

NOTICE

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TO-DAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

DISCUSSION ON RICE CONTROL BILL.

FURTHER POINTS REQUIRING ATTENTION.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber to-day when those present were—

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C. M. G.) presiding.

H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General F. Ventris).

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. C. Mc I. Messer, O.B.E., Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Capt. Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. A. Dyer Ball, (Clerk of Councils.)

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The following financial minutes, recommended by H. E. Mr. Severn, were referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

\$300 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, miscellaneous, (23) boundary stones.

\$16,400 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, subsistence of prisoners, \$14,000, light, \$2,400.

\$40,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (38) compensation and resumption.

\$3,000 in aid of the following votes:—Police and Prison Departments, repairs to engines and plant, \$1,500, stores, \$1,500.

\$26,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, (41) roads: (c) metalling and tarring portion of Fanling to Castle Peak Road (3 miles).

\$4,300 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, A—Harbour Office, other charges, raising and renewing moorings of ocean steamships.

\$3,250 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, buildings, conversion of Berlin Mission Foundling House into Married Police Quarters.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases, and matters incidental or similar thereto.

In doing so, the Attorney General said the object of the Bill was to simplify, in this Colony, the form of indictment in criminal cases. Honourable members would see in the schedule of the Bill a simplified form of indictment. He might inform Honourable Members that the Bill was formed upon the model of an Act of Parliament recently passed at Home. They had not adopted in the Bill every provision of the Home Act, inasmuch as it was not considered necessary, since some of the provisions of the Home Act were not applicable to circumstances in this Colony. He thought the "objects and reasons" sufficiently stated the object of the Bill and the explanatory note on the Bill would be sufficient. The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was then passed through all stages.

THE RICE CONTROL SCHEME.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

In doing so, he said the objects of the Bill were set out in detail in the "objects and reasons." With regard to Section 2 of the Bill, the Hon. Member on his right, representing the Chinese, had suggested that it did not cover or validate acts done by merchants whose rice had been requisitioned. In that connection the Hon. Attorney General proposed, in Committee, to move certain amendments to meet that point in connection with Clause 4. Clause 7 had been changed and under it is an amendment made that the Governor, might by proclamation, prescribe the fixed price at which Government rice may be sold and the maximum price at which any particular quality of rice may be sold in any particular district. That was provided for because in the New Territories the price fluctuated and it was desired to fix a maximum price to prevent profiteering. He might state, in that connection, that at the beginning of the stringency, the Government was able to prevent certain sales of rice at prices almost double the price which had been fixed. Shortly after, it was found that a small syndicate had been formed for the purpose of collecting rice, probably with the object of smuggling it into Hongkong and steps were taken to stop that. After pointing out that a mistake in the wording of Section 13 should be rectified to read "liable to a fine not exceeding \$500," instead of "not less than \$500," the Colonial Secretary pointed out that the Bill was very simple and elementary.

The Council then went into Committee.

The Hon. Attorney General said with regard to Clause 2 and the amendment moved by the Hon. Member on his left, it was in similar terms to Clause 4 of the Bill, that no person shall be prevented from fulfilling any contract and such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been cancelled by such direction so far as its fulfilment was thereby prevented. The object of this was to prevent any question as regards acts done under the direction of some officer of the Government by a merchant before the passing of the Bill which might result in preventing him in fulfilling a contract. He might state that the matter was only mentioned to him five minutes before he came into the Council, otherwise this amendment would have circulated to Hon. Members.

His Excellency suggested that the clause in question should remain in committee and the other portions of the Bill be proceeded with.

The amendments could be then circulated to Hon. Members. Other points might occur which they might not agree.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell said that he had an amendment to move. The amendment was that the clause shall read "that during the present rice shortage and until such time as the Legislative Council shall consider necessary." He believed that it was the intention of the Government that the Bill should be an emergency Bill and should continue only so long as conditions warranted. On the figures given Hon. Members last week by the Colonial Secretary, must be realised the vast importance of the rice trade to the Colony. His fear was that the Bill would find its way to America where people purchase rice from Hongkong. If there was nothing in the Bill to show that it is an emergency measure it would make them very chary of buying through this Colony.

His Excellency said that the whole object of the action taken by the Government, and the expenditure of millions, had been to maintain the prestige of the Colony.

The Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr seconded, and said that it was easy to lose trade, but it was not so easy to get it back.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said the Chinese wanted to know whether they would be compelled to buy Government rice. There was a rumour outside that such would be the case.

His Excellency replied that in forming the wording of the Bill they could not listen to rumour. It was worded in actual English, and the Chinese must translate it properly.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook said that so long as it was made clear that they could buy from whom they liked, he would agree.

His Excellency replied that there were no restrictions.

Dealing with Clause 14, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster moved that the words "it shall be submitted to the Legislative Council for confirmation" be incorporated in the Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said there was no doubt that these regulations were very trivial in character. It was somewhat like a business concern. For instance, a bank made regulations regarding shares, and they were not submitted to shareholders. All these matters were left to the manager.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster said that shareholders did not surrender their rights. There was nothing in the clause as it now stood preventing the Government from making regulations on the widest scale.

The Hon. Mr. Dodwell asked whether it was not essential to call a meeting of the Legislative Council.

After further discussion, it was agreed that Clauses 2, 3 and 14 be left in Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

Council went into committee on the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven Dollars and sixty-three Cents to defray the Charges of the year 1918.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said that the Bill had been considered in the Finance Committee and had been unanimously approved. He begged to move the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was passed.

The Council then adjourned until to-day fortnight.

DAY BY DAY.

Hongkong's time-ball is at present out of commission.

THE DOLLAR.

The silver price, over the wire, came to-day ready, unchanged, with forward 14d. lower. The sterling rate is unchanged. The Chinese were the principal buyers to-day. They purchased at 15d. under the rate. This effected the market and made it a little weaker. At the close there is a slight indication of steadiness. Shanghai is still very firm.

ASCOT WAR MEMORIAL.

The Countess Roberts at a meeting held to receive the Ascot War Committee's report, that it was proposed to erect a cross as a memorial to the fallen, and to build a club for the use of men who had served in His Majesty's Forces. The racecourse authorities had promised to give a corner site opposite the Royal Hotel. The report was adopted.

Bill be proceeded with. The amendments could be then circulated to Hon. Members. Other points might occur which they might not agree.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell said that he had an amendment to move. The amendment was that the clause shall read "that during the present rice shortage and until such time as the Legislative Council shall consider necessary." He believed that it was the intention of the Government that the Bill should be an emergency Bill and should continue only so long as conditions warranted. On the figures given Hon. Members last week by the Colonial Secretary, must be realised the vast importance of the rice trade to the Colony. His fear was that the Bill would find its way to America where people purchase rice from Hongkong. If there was nothing in the Bill to show that it is an emergency measure it would make them very chary of buying through this Colony.

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THE RECENT DROP IN SILVER.

NUMEROUS THEORIES.

There was a certain amount of excitement on the Bund yesterday afternoon immediately it became known that the price of silver had dropped three pence, says the N. C. Daily News (Shanghai) of August 30. Nothing had occurred in the morning to hint at such a development of the situation, but by the time business had resumed after lunch a telegram had arrived announcing the fall in price. Exchange, of course, moved, and while one bank is reported to have done the tael as high as 6/3½ during the forenoon, the afternoon quotation of another bank was as low as 5/10.

There was little that could be described as panic. Many people, Chinese and others, were overbought, and so strong was the market in the morning that brokers were unable to fulfil the selling orders which they had. In the afternoon when the rate went down, selling orders were, of course, cancelled. None the less, there were merchants who had deliveries to make, and as they came into the market, the T.T. rate was forced down from 5/11½ to 5/10, and it closed at the latter figure. Early on in the afternoon there had been a rumour that exchange was down to 5/5, but as inquiry quickly proved the falsity thereof, the report did not spread far.

The telegram announcing the fall in silver from 6/1¾ to 5/8¾ for ready, with a reduction of 2½ for forward, contained no further information, and consequently a good many theories have been put forward for the drop. While it is not absolutely certain, it is believed that the cross rate between London and New York has gone up to 4.50, which is, in the nature of a return to the old price. Although not sure on the point, there were many who put faith in this theory as having had a direct effect on the price. Another

WHEN YOUR STOMACH REBELS AT FOOD.

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suggestion which found favour is that the British Government has sold a very large number of securities in America in order to strengthen the London exchange on New York. A third theory was that the American bankers were becoming frightened by the lowness of the sterling rate in New York, and have been taking measures to restore it.

NOTICES

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AGORA	10th Sept.	15th Oct.	24th October.
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
UNERA	7th Sept. 4 p.m.	due Bombay about 25th Sept.	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANCOON & CALCUTTA.			
ARRATON APCAR	9th Sept.	due Calcutta, about 30th Sept.	
AROLA	1st Oct.	26th Oct.	
FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.			
HIWA	leave Hongkong about 26th September.	Due Yokohama about 9th October.	

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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU ... Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Early September.

HWAHWA ... Middle of Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANCOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 15th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at 4 p.m.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Thur., 2nd Oct.

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NIPPON MARU	direct to Nagasaki, 25th Sept.
TEIKO MARU	2nd Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	11th Oct. (from Yokohama).
SHINYO MARU	23rd Oct.
PERSIA MARU	10th Nov.

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KIYO MARU 14th July.

SEITO MARU 4th Nov.

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For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,

York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

15,000 tons. 11,000 tons. 10,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Nov. 1st, 1919. Oct. 1st, 1919. Sept. 11th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 10, Apr. 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U.S. AND HER WOODEN STEAMERS.

That the United States' wooden steamers left a good deal to be desired is a point which has been frequently mentioned, but it has been left to a United States magazine, *Popular Mechanics*, to lift the veil. The paper thus remarks:—"More than 50 new wooden steamships are lying idle in various harbours along the Pacific Coast, with the prospect of continuing to lie there until they fall apart from old age. They offer a mute testimony to the inevitable waste of wartime construction, as they were hurriedly built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation of green timbers, which are said to have shrunk on their maiden voyages permitting the seas to pull the caulking out of the seams. They have therefore been declared unseaworthy, and now represent a total loss to the Government, as no private interest will charter them."

A FINE WAR RECORD.

The famous White Star steamer *Olympic* (Captain Bertram F. Hayes, C.M.G., D.S.O.), arrived in the Mersey recently from Halifax with numerous passengers, including Mr. Clement Shorter, who has been on an extended tour throughout the United States, and entered the Gladstone Dock on the morning tide. The *Olympic's* war career is now over, and the largest British steamer (her gross register is 46,359 tons) will shortly return to Queen's Island, Belfast, to be reconditioned by the builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff—a task of considerable magnitude—ere once again taking her place in the White Star Line's mail and passenger service between Southampton, Cherbourg, and New York. When the time arrives for the world war to be viewed in true perspective the deeds of the British Mercantile Marine will not fail to receive justice at the hands of future historians, just as in this twentieth century we remember with pride and gratitude the noble part played by her merchant vessels in repelling the attack of the great Armada, perhaps the only national danger comparable to that from which at great cost this country has triumphantly emerged. And right throughout the grim struggle so happily ended the mighty *Olympic* did not belie her name. The commencement of the war saw her outward bound for New York, into which port she was safely escorted by a British cruiser, a debt that was amply repaid to the senior service a few months later, when the *Olympic* rescued the crew of H.M.S. *Audacious* under well-known circumstances in so gallant a manner as to elicit Admiral Jellicoe's warm commendation. Prior to that the great White Star steamer had continued her peaceful role of carrying back to home and safety some 6,000 Americans, but now, after lying at Belfast for a few months, she emerged as a commissioned transport, and made four voyages to the Mediterranean, transporting 25,000 troops to Mudros, during which period another rescue was placed to her credit, this time the crew of a French vessel sunk by an Austrian submarine, for which service Captain Hayes received the thanks of the French Government with a gold medal. After a brief overhaul at Belfast early in 1917, the *Olympic* was commissioned under the White Ensign, and proved of inestimable value in conveying American and Canadian troops and Chinese labour battalions to Europe, and repatriating Canadian wounded and sick. Her drastic treatment of the Hun submarine calls for no further comment, but a passing reference may be made to the fact that during her war career this historic ship steamed nearly 200,000 miles, consumed 350,000 tons of coal, carried over 290,000 persons, and since the armistice has taken 40,000 victorious Canadians and Americans back to their homeland. The name of Captain Bertram Fox Hayes, the *Olympic's* distinguished commander, will ever be associated with the deeds of the mighty steamer, his awards include the C.M.G. and D.S.O., whilst Captain J. Thompson, the assistant commander, has received the O.B.E., a like honour being conferred on Chief Engineer Ferguson. Nor should it be overlooked that Captain Herbert James Haddock, who was in command during the early stages of the war, had the signal distinction of being appointed an A.D.C. to H.M. the King for his part in rescuing the crew of the *Audacious*.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sinking ... 5th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinking ... 8th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinking ... 9th Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow ... 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung ... 9th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow ... 10th Sept. at d'light.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yanetsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 4 1919.

Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Shanghai	in port	4th Sept.	Java
Tjikarom	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Shanghai
Tjikarom	Java	in port	10th Sept.	Java
Tjikarom	Java	3rd Sept.	—	—
Tjikarom	Java	5th Sept.	10th Sept.	Javan
Tjikarom	Japan	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	Java
Tjikarom	Japan	28th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 5th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 9th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	FRI. 12th Sept. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 5th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat., 6th Sept. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Taksang	Sat., 6th Sept. at 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN via W'wei	Chipshing	Tues., 9th Sept. at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues., 9th Sept. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 10th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 12th Sept. at d'light.
KOBE	Chaksang	Fri., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	—	Wed., 17th Sept. at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organised and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong with intermediate calls.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 200 accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Duta calling at Welhaven and Chio.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits, Settlement, are required to produce "on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto."

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers	For	Date of arrival	Date and Time of departure
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	29th Aug.	3rd Sept.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travel.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.

For Passage Rates and Further Particulars Apply To:

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

AGENTS.

CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

FROM HONGKONG. VANCOUVER.

Steamers	From	Due
Empress of Russia	Sept. 5	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Oct. 15	Nov. 5
*Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 10	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
*Monteagle	Jan. 1	Jan. 25

Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," 4th Sept. will not call at Shanghai.

Passage from Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Steamers	From	Due
Empress of Russia	Gold	Sept. 23
Empress of Asia	Gold	Oct. 20
Empress of Japan	Gold	Nov. 5
*Monteagle	Gold	Nov. 12
Empress of Russia	Gold	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Gold	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Gold	Dec. 31
Empress of Russia	Gold	Jan. 12
*Monteagle	Gold	Jan. 25

For particulars regarding freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States, apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT.

Phone 752. PASSENGER DEPT. Phone 42.

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GENERAL AGENT.

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SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" Beginning of September.
"ALASKA MARU" Saturday, 20th Sept.
CENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"BURMA MARU" Wednesday, 10th Sept.
"SIAM MARU" Wednesday, 24th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Friday, 5th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning Oct.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 30th Sept.

"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 15th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"KAISO MARU" Sunday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 11th Sept.

APAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" Tuesday, 23rd Sept.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 29th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SOCECAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

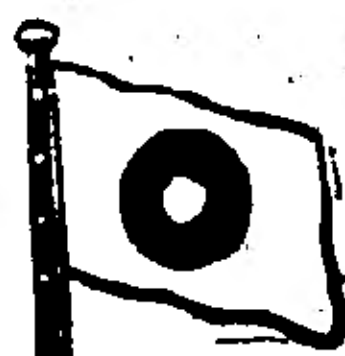
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

OSAKA, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID,

DALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU,

BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts

Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to

Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,
M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About September 4th.

"CITY OF SPOKANE" September 22nd.

"SEATTLE SPIRIT" October 24th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"COAXET" About October 5th.

"WABAN" October 11th.

"WEST MUNHAM" November 16th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE about 10th Oct

FOR SAN FRANCISCO U.S.S.B.B.

"WEST HEPBURN" Middle of Oct.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR "792."

Lloyd Triesteino

S.S. "GABLONZ"

Will be despatched on or about 15th September for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said & Trieste, (possibly calling at Bombay).

First class passenger accommodation—single and double berth cabins also cabins with 3 berths at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	4, Sept.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	4, Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	4, Sept.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kuichow	B. & S.	4, Sept.
Manila	Loongshang	J. M. Co.	5, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	5, Sept.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Taksang	J. M. Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai	Sukiang	B. & S.	6, Sept.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	6, Sept.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7, Sept.
Shanghai	Sunning	R. & S.	8, Sept.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipping	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kanchow	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	9, Sept.
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	10, Sept.
Java	Tjimanok	J.C.J. L.	10, Sept.
Japan	Tjibwas	J.C.J. L.	10, Sept.
Bombay and Colombo	Burma M.	O. S. K.	10, Sept.
Shanghai and Tientsin	Wosang	J. M. Co.	10, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yingchow	B. & S.	10, Sept.
Manila	Quinnabaug	D. L. Co.	12, Sept.
Java	Pulliwong	J. M. Co.	12, Sept.
Kobe	Chaksang	J. M. Co.	17, Sept.
Japan Ports	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Java	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	30, Sept.

CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"EDMORE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godown where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 5th 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within THIRTY DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after September 6th, 1919 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1919.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

THE Steamship

"WESTERN KNIGHT"

having arrived from Seattle, via ports, on Aug. 30th, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Sept. 4th, 1919 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after Sept. 6th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

As Agents for U. S. Shipping Board.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, August 30th, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. CITY OF FLORENCE left New York on 11th July last and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about the 15th Sept. 1919.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 23rd August, and is expected here on the 1st October.

The Admiral Line s.s. CITY OF SPOKANE will arrive at Hongkong about September 18th, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral Line s.s. OLEN will arrive at Hongkong about September 30th, from Portland via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The Admiral L. s.s. COAXET will arrive at Hongkong about October 3rd, from Portland via usual ports.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE arrived at Yokohama, on 26th August, left there 27th August, and is due at Vancouver on 10th September.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. arrived at Manila, August, 31st, and will sail September 3rd, being due at this Port September 5th a.m.

The T. K. K. NIPPON MARU arrived at Yokohama Aug. 31st, and sails September 4th, being due at this Port September 5th.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cabled advice from its Manila office to the effect that the s.s. VENEZUELA sailed from that port on Monday morning, and that she will arrive at this port on Thursday Sept. 4th, at daylight.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on 1st Sept., and is expected here on the 4th Sept.

The R. & O. s.s. DUNERA left Shanghai for this Port on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 6th instant at about noon.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port on the 2nd Sept., and is expected here on the 20th Sept.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of cabled advice from its Shanghai Office to the effect that the s.s. WEST KASSON sailed from that Port on Sept. 3rd, and that she will arrive at this Port on Saturday September 6th.

TIDE TABLE.

1st to 7th September 1919.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Sept	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Mon.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Tues.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Wed.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Thurs.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Fri.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Sat.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Sun.	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00

m morning, a afternoon

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Leeyuen, from Shanghai.
Rason, from Tokio.
Selva, from Kobe.
Lufungia, from Shanghai.
Sinyusloong, No. 7, Shangwan from Shanghai.
White, Kitano Maru, from Yokohama.
Yunsang, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.
Yunwahong, Queen's Road Central, from Shanghai.
Zungwoo, 233 Queen's Road, from Shanghai.
Kaohongyoun, from Shanghai.
Yingchee, from Amoy.

T. KRING.

Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 23, 1919.

SHIPPING NEWS.

A MISSING SHIP.

Mr. Justice Bailhache heard two marine insurance claims recently—Munro Brice and Co. v. Marten; Munro Brice and Co. v. The King. They arose out of the loss of a sailing vessel, the Inveramsay, on a voyage from the Gulf of Mexico to Fleetwood in March, 1917. The first case was an action by the shipowners against marine risk underwriters, and the second was a petition of right claiming against the Crown under a policy issued by the Government War Risks Insurance Office. The plaintiffs were interested in the cargo of the Inveramsay. The hull of the vessel had already been the subject of an action, reported in 34 The Times L. R. 331, in which Mr. Justice Bailhache held that when a ship had been lost and there was no evidence how she had been lost the loss must fall prima facie on the marine risk underwriters. Counsel for the plaintiffs now submitted that as they had additional evidence to put before the Court which was not available at the former trial the case should be heard afresh without regard to the former decision. The case was heard accordingly. The Inveramsay left Cullport for Fleetwood on March 21, 1917, and since then nothing had ever been heard of her. Evidence was given that bad weather had prevailed in parts of the Atlantic, and that German submarines were very active at the time in the seas near the Irish coast; and the question in the cases was whether it could be assumed that the Inveramsay had travelled far enough to have reached the submarine danger area or whether it must be assumed that she had sunk through some marine peril before reaching that area. The vessel was carrying a cargo of timber, and evidence was given that if she had been injured by a marine risk she might have become derelict, but that she would still have been kept afloat by her cargo. No evidence was called on behalf of the Crown, but Mr. Branson submitted that the evidence as to the weather showed that the loss was probably a marine risk casualty. Mr. Justice Bailhache, in delivering judgment, said that the case was one of a kind with which the law had unfortunately made the Courts only too familiar. The Inveramsay was a well-found ship and was perfectly seaworthy, and there was no suggestion that she was overloaded. As he had already held in the previous action the loss must fall on the marine risk underwriters, unless they could prove without reasonable doubt that it was due to a war peril. The evidence showed that the weather had been very bad, and there was just the possibility that owing to shifting of the deck cargo or some other accident even a well-found ship might have failed to come through. It was clear that the danger of being torpedoed was very grave in the neighbourhood of the Irish coast, and if it had been shown that the Inveramsay had reached the danger zone he would have had no hesitation in assuming that she had been torpedoed. But the difficulty was to bring her to the danger zone, and in spite of the fresh evidence he was not satisfied that the vessel was sunk by a war peril. There must therefore be judgment against the marine underwriters and judgment in favour of the Crown.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Ashurst, from New York.
Capt. Jackson, s.s. Nile, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.
C. P. Lung, from Shanghai.
Doyle, passenger, Aki Maru, from Sydney.
Fred Keyston, from San Francisco.
Ford American Consul, from Los Angeles.
Fullerton c/o American Consul, from New York.
Green, from Iona Michigan.
Ist, from London.
Nondpatel, from New York.

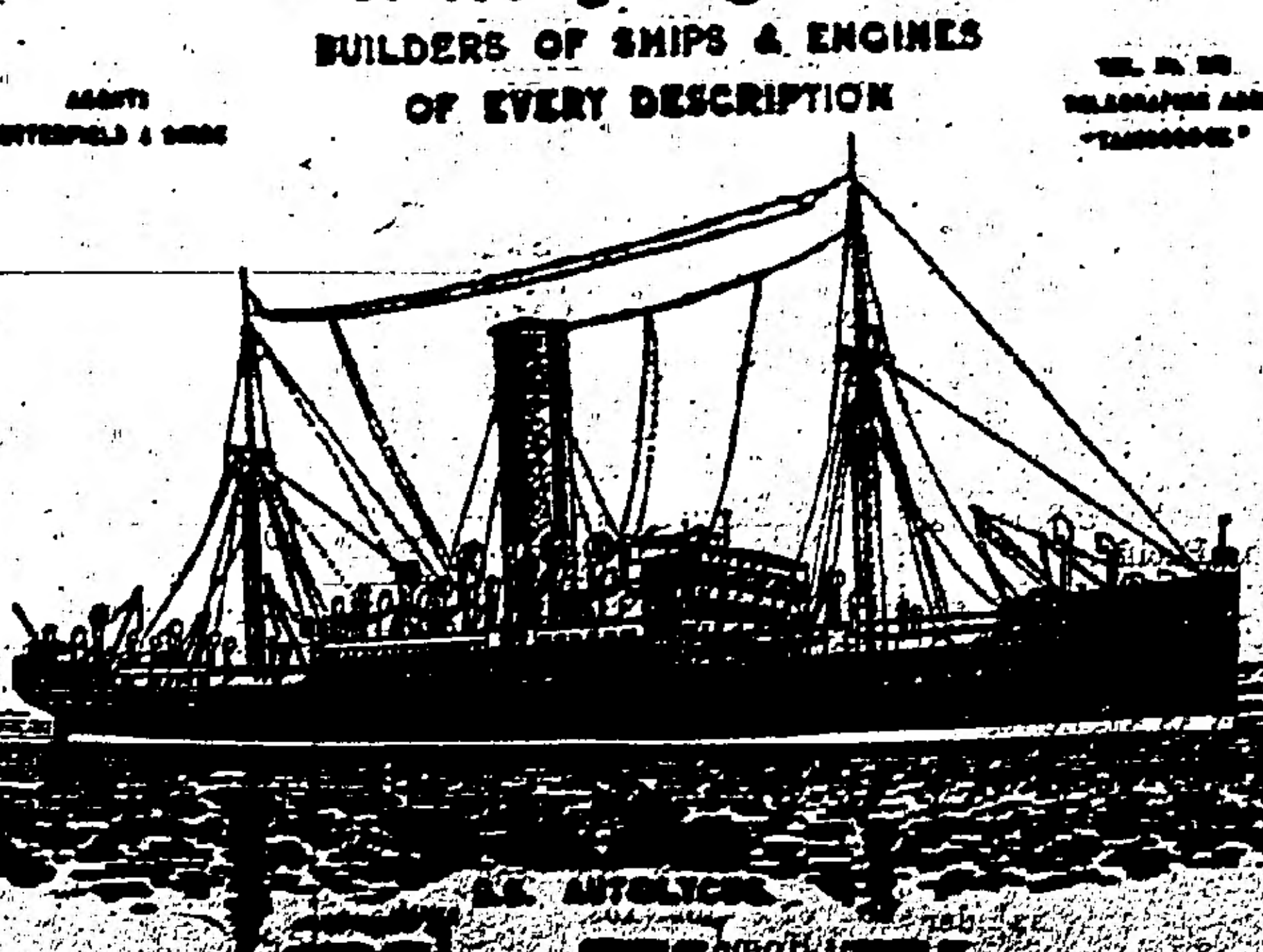
D. de H. FARRAR.

Superintendent.

Hongkong Aug. 23, 1919.

THE Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

BRITISH NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

SOME INTERESTING OPINIONS.

London, September 2.

Interviewed by the *Evening Standard* on Lord Fisher's views regarding the cutting down of naval expenditure, Admiral Sir Percy Scott says the day of the three-million battleship is over and such money could better be used in the Air Service.

Commander Carlyon Bellairs, after saying that much needless naval expenditure was originated in Lord Fisher's policies, declared that the whole cause which led to increased naval armaments, namely "the North Sea outlook," was now finished.

Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge said: "Of course, the German menace has disappeared, but the experience of the War has taught the extreme importance of the Empire keeping up a very respectable naval force. In any great reduction of expenditure, we must go cautiously."

A well-known naval critic, who preferred to be anonymous, said: "You cannot reduce with safety."

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, September 4.

A Mandate has appointed Lau Kan-yan as Minister in Tokio.

In reply to queries, Tuan Ki-sui says that the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement cannot be abolished until the North and South are united; otherwise Japan will go over to the South.

The Diplomatic Corps have requested that a further extension should be granted in the settlements at Shanghai, but the request has been formally refused by the Foreign Department.

Although many strong protests have been made by the Military against the appointment of Wong Yap-tong as chief delegate at the Shanghai Conference, Wong has already selected secretaries and other necessary persons and will proceed to Shanghai in a few days.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE'S CENTENARY.

Singapore, September 2.

A meeting of Raffles College Committee has decided to start at once to raise subscriptions.

The Government has promised to erect a building at a cost of one million dollars and to subscribe fifty thousand dollars a year for the upkeep of the College as a permanent memorial of the Centenary of Singapore.

CANCER RESEARCH.

SIR W. CHURCH ON RECENT EXPERIMENTS.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held at the Examination Hall, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, recently. The President, the Duke of Bedford, was in the chair.

Sir William Church, in proposing the adoption of the report, gave a brief survey of the contributions on cancer problems from the laboratory during the past three years, during which the general committee had not met.

After referring briefly to the progressive changes towards increased malignancy in a transplantable tumour of the guinea-pig, Sir William referred to the experiments on artificial metastasis as a means of distinguishing certain tumours resembling cancer from the true malignant new growths. The conditions indicated belong to the puzzling group of new formations arising in lymphatic glands, and the experiments have shown that a certain number of these do not give a progressive growth when inoculated into the spontaneously affected animal. In this respect they differ completely from the true carcinomata and carcinomata occurring elsewhere in the body. The effect of war conditions on the cancer mortality figures for the whole country was first apparent in the national statistics for the year 1915. In that year there was apparently a great and sudden increase in the cancer death-rate in males. The rate for females was unaffected, and when the necessary correction was made to allow for the withdrawal of large numbers of young males for military service the apparent rise in the death-rate disappeared.

Several papers had been published on the results of the study of the percentage of water in tumours growing at different rates. Corresponding with what is found in the normal tissues of

animals and plants the rapidly-growing tumours contained a higher percentage of water. When the water contents of tumour cells was artificially reduced by treatment with solutions of calcium salts outside the body, the tumours were found to grow more slowly on inoculation. It is hoped that further study in this direction will clear up certain features in the irregular growth of cancer in man and in animals.

The Director's report for the present year gives a summary of the forthcoming scientific report which is published as a record of war work done in the laboratory. The first of the papers referred to in the report of the Director this year is concerned with the nature of the heat-regulating mechanism of the body and its disturbance in fever. The important point in this work is the elucidation of the part played by the suprarenal gland, including its increased and diminished activity. Another communication deals with the pathology of gas gangrene and the nature of the substances in cultivated soil which are of importance in setting up this rapidly fatal disease. A third paper deals with the changes which take place in grafted cartilages such as are used in reparative plastic surgery.

The motion was adopted. The President moved a vote of thanks to the executive committee and others who have assisted in carrying on the work of the fund during the last four years. He said that Sir Watson Cheyne, the treasurer, who was unable to be present, informed them that their financial position was sound, but added that this satisfactory state of affairs was owing to diminished expenditure due to decreased work. He considered that no appeal for funds need be made this year. With increased work must come increased expenditure, and they might have to make an appeal next year.

The nomination of Sir William Church and Sir Church and Sir Thomas Barlow for reappointment as members of the executive committee was approved.

OUR MANILA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Manila, Aug. 29.

Dr. George E. Vicent, head of the Rockefeller Foundation, a passenger on the Empress of Russia, now on a tour of the Orient, was the guest of honour last evening at a banquet attended by 250 leading Manilans. He spoke for an hour or more on the work which the Foundation had undertaken throughout the world and reviewed what had been done to conquer such diseases as malaria, yellow fever and tuberculosis. He took members of the medical fraternity to task for their failure to co-operate with the public through the medium of publicity and advertising to secure better results for their scientific research. He stated that the Foundation had nothing to offer in the way of material aid for the Philippines at present, but hinted that the Philippine health authorities and medical fraternity should show greater zeal and thoroughness in dealing with the health problems which continually confront them. His remarks were considered timely by many, in view of the continuance of the cholera epidemic both in Manila and in several Luzon Provinces. On top of the floods which have generally prevailed during the past month, there is ground for considerable activity on the part of the health authorities.

The political event of importance, as well as the social, was the arrival of Governor General Francis Burton Harrison and his 18-year-old bride, formerly Miss Betty Wrenthorn. The Governor and his bride were greeted, as the Empress of Russia steamed up to the pier, with a prolonged blowing of whistles and the gubernatorial salute was fired by the U. S. S. Brooklyn. Throngs of thousands were on hand waving flags and shouting greetings. Some half dozen bands played welcoming strains. Governor Harrison announced to newspapermen soon after his arrival that he had no promises from Washington on the question of independence for the Philippines. He is simply returning to complete his term as Governor. He stated that the Filipino Mission which recently visited the United States made a good impression and that the Philippine question will receive the careful attention of Congress at the proper time. He said that it was certain that a Congressional Investigating Committee would surely come to the islands, although the date for such an event had not been fixed. He himself would welcome such a visit, as it would serve only the more to impress the Washington statesmen on the real progress which has been achieved by the Filipinos. In Filipino circles Harrison's return is most satisfactory, as the Governor is generally regarded as the best friend that the Filipino people have had in the executive chair since American occupation. A reception and ball arranged for this evening in honour of the Governor and his bride promise to be an affair of some brilliance.

The Philippines has experienced more typhoon weather during the past week, bringing the rainfall record to 122 inches within 50 days, a record for the islands. Floods occurred in Manila and in many parts of the provinces. Damage in provincial sections is said to be extensive, and there were several lives lost. Crops are in a serious way and the agricultural outlook is far from encouraging.

Business continues quiet owing to weather conditions, but a revival of trade is anticipated in a few months. All ships arriving at this port are bringing fairly good cargoes, which indicates that merchants, at any rate, are optimistic.

News has been received that 1,000 U.S. Marines will be stationed at Cavite and Olongapo this year, due to the assignment of one half of the U.S. naval strength to the Pacific.

KING PETER AS RECLUSE.

King Peter of Serbia recently left Athens for Belgrade. It is stated that his Majesty is retiring to a monastery near Belgrade, where he will spend the remainder of his days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 10th September 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 9th at 10 a.m. and Sept. 11th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 11th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1919.

R.A.M.C.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The following is a further list of subscribers to the above fund:

Per Dr. Marsh, Shanghai	£150.0.0.
A. Stephen, Shanghai	£25.0.0.
Per S.W. Roberts, Wei-Hai-Wei	£233.3.0. and \$1.00
Dr. Moorhead, Foo-chow	£25.0.0.
Dr. Wight, Swatow	£22.0.0.
Col. Humphry, R.A.M.C.	\$70.00
Major Harding, R.A.M.C.	\$30.00
Capt. Monteith, R.A.M.C.	\$15.00
Anonymous	\$50.00
27th Coy. R.A.M.C., Rank and file	\$30.00
C.L. Sandes	\$50.00
Total	\$200.5.0. £271.00
Previously acknowledged	\$154.6.0. £3,233.47
Total	\$354.11.0. £3,504.47

The subscription list has now been closed in Hongkong and a sum of £1,152. 15s. 7d. has been sent Home.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B. C., via ports, on Sept. 1, 1919, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, until Friday September 5, 1919, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. September 5, 1919.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after Sept. 7, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"ELFENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 4th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notices have been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 3 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., West Point.

100 Bales Sumatra Tobacco

Leaf

and afterwards at No. 6

Godown

16 Bales Sumatra Tobacco

Leaf

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising—

Teak hatstand with with bevelled mirror. Drawing room suites. Leather covered couch, armchairs and chairs. Lady's desks. Bookcase. Electric ceiling fans and table lamps. Carpets, Pictures and Engravings, Brass and Bronze ornaments etc. etc.

Teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dining tables and chairs. Dinner waggons. Glass cabinets, tea tables, Dinner and Dessert services, Glass and Cutlery ware etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak bedsteads, Teak wardrobes, Chests-of-drawers, Dressing table with bevelled mirror, Marble top washstands etc. etc.

Also

A few pieces of Blackwoodware

And

1 Grand Piano by "John Broadwood & Son"

1 Cottage Piano by "W. Robinson & Co." (in fine condition)

1 Remington Typewriter No. 10

1 Oliver Typewriter No. 5

Terms: Cash on delivery

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Tuesday, the 9th inst, 1919.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

G. LAMMERT, R.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 37 (Thirty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,

Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 13 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 6th September, 1919, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of accounts for the period ending 30th June, 1919, and of transacting other business.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st September, 1919, to the 6th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order,
DONG TOY,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG CLUB.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on Monday, the 8th September, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. Business—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By order,
S. DES VOEUX,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1919.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that repayment of drawn bonds and payment of interest coupon will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes, at current rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said bonds and coupons.

For the
BANK OF CHINA,

Tsayee Pei

Manager.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Furnished Six-roomed House, No. 155 the Peak, Magazine Gap, from 1st October 1919, for a period of twelve months. Apply Box 230 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph"

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Racing yacht "ROLLA" of the Handicap Class. Winner of Commodore's Cup last year and second in Championship. Apply to P.O. Potts, 21 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 4th September, 1919.

WISEMAN LIMITED.

JUST ARRIVED

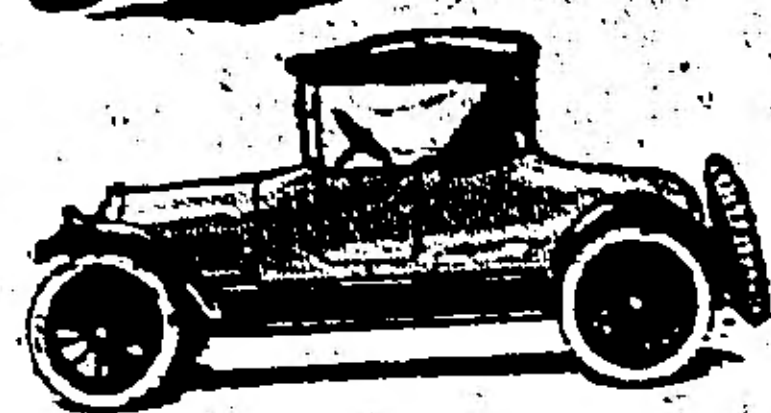
Cadburys and Frys Chocolates also Orange Blossom Candies WISEMAN LIMITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road C.I. Harkow Branch: Panof Building. Now is the Time to Start Your Account. SAVINGS OR CURRENT. Your own Account of Resources. FREEDOM OF ACTION SELF-RESPECT. Inquire on our SPECIAL SERVICE. will be Welcome. J. DEANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICES.

Sole Agents: **THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY,** Tel. No. 1913. 28, Des Voeux Rd. Central. G.P.O. Box 444.



A Car which has won for itself a world wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially Solicited.

EVERY DROP OF



Brandy is unequalled as a pleasant wholesome stimulating Tonic. It is aged in wood for years before being bottled.

Obtainable Everywhere. Sole Agents,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON. Wine & Spirit Merchants.

10, Queen's Road, Central, HONGKONG.

M. Y. SAN & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of "Bee Brand" Biscuits & Candies.



HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 92-100 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. FACTORY: Nos. 141-145 Wanchai Road, Hongkong. BRANCHES: Manila, Singapore, Shanghai & Canton, China.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & LAUNCH BUILDERS.

MARINE MOTORS OF ALL POWERS IN STOCK.

Works:—Pootung, Shanghai.

Sole Agencies:—Sterling & Evinrude Motors, Makers "EVO" Motors.

Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd. "Sarco" Steam Traps, Temperature Regulators &c. Linotype & Machinery Ltd. Rexine Ltd., (Leather-cloth). Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd. T. & W. Smith Ltd. (Wire Ropes). Imperial Light Ltd. Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd. (Tool Steels &c.)

JUST ARRIVED

A large selection of

FILET LACE TABLE COVERS ROUND & SQUARE. SWATOW DRAWN WORK & SILK EMBROIDERIES. ALL KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS. FOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES MODERATE.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

Tel. No. 2869. No. 14, Des Voeux Rd., (Ch.)

NOTICE.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS.

理代泰豐

A Finer Milk Food for Infants. Invalids and Nursing Mothers cannot be Obtained.

A large consignment just to hand. Prices very moderate.

粉奶牛洲澳



SHIU FUNG TAI & Co.

Agents: For Hongkong and South China No. 47 & 48, Consulate Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone Nos. 1289 & 2230.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your case—cough, cold, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, whooping cough, etc.—you will find in this famous remedy a refreshing power that is simply magical.
Beware of cheap imitations. Look for the Himrod's name on the wrapper.
Sole Agents: H. Ruttonjee & Son, 10, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	4 1/4
Demand	4 1/4-11/16
30 d/s	4 1/4-13/16
60 d/s	4 1/4-15/16
4 m/s	4 1/4-17/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	172
T/T Japan	168 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	84 3/4
T/T Java	220
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	6 7/8
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	4 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	4 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	4 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	4 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	86 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	6 9/8
6 m/s. Francs	7 0/8
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	84 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	174 1/4
Demand, Singapore	172 1/4
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	38 1/4
Sovereign	4 9/10 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	34.80
Bar Silver, per oz forward	58 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts sub.	\$20 1/2 pm.
" 10 "	\$32 1/2 pm.
" 5 "	\$35 1/2 pm.
C. coins	\$4 1/2 pm.

NOTICE.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

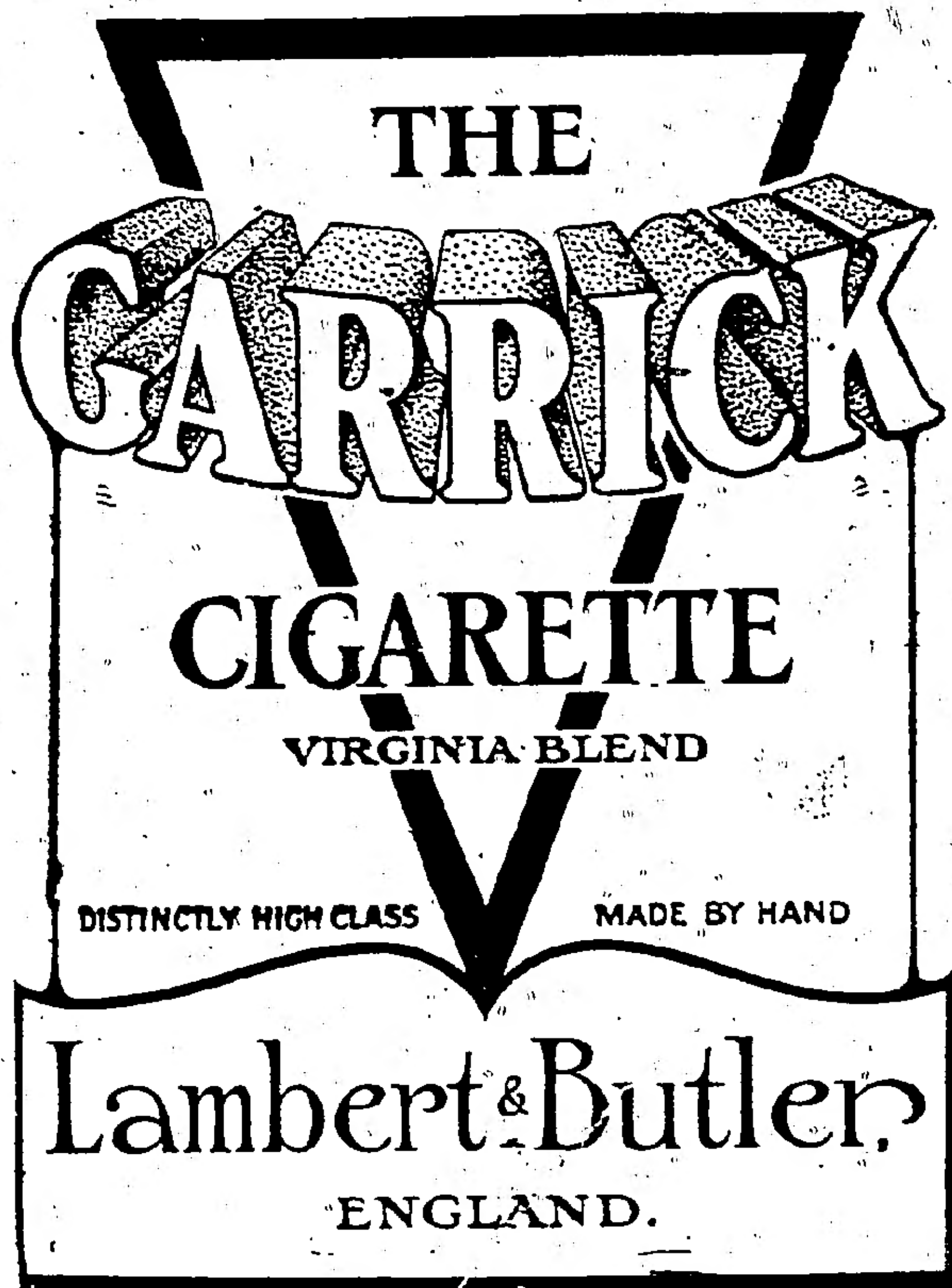
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD

TIME TABLE		WEEK DAYS.	Every 15 min.
2.00 a.m.	to 2.30 a.m.	15 min.	
2.30	to 3.00	15 min.	
3.00	to 3.30	15 min.	
3.30	to 4.00	15 min.	
4.00	to 4.30	15 min.	
4.30	to 5.00	15 min.	
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NOTICES.

A HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA:—



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Paoting, 1073, Br. Capt. Ritchie.
Wuhu, B. & S. Mooring—
C 16.
Chienan, 1336, Br. Capt. Laver.
Canton, B. & S. Mooring—
C 36.
Elpenor, 4342, Br. Capt. Andrews.
London, B. & S. Mooring—
K. Wharf.
Sinkiang, 1616, Br. Capt. Eddy.
Shanghai, B. & S. Mooring—
B 9.
Batavia, 7232, Inter-Allyed, Capt.
Lepretre, Marseilles, M. M.
Mooring—A 1.
Venezuela, 3443, Amer. Capt.
Yardley, San Francisco.
Pacific Mail, Mooring—K.
Wharf.
Tijpanas, 2444, Dut. Capt. Weide.
Batavia, J. C. J. L. Mooring—
K. W.
Verdun, 774, Fr. Capt. Ponfarr.
Haiphong, Wing Fat Hong.
Mooring—C 47.
Kaijo Maru, 1136, Jap. Capt.
Tonkin, Keelung, O. S. K.
Songma, 2175, Br. Capt. Shin-
azok, Sourabaya, O. S. K.
Mooring—B 31.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Kansu for Hongay
Tikini for Batavia
Derwent for Saigon
Elpenor for Shanghai
Kumsang for Calcutta
Empress of Russia for Vancouver
Chip Shing for Canton

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day On Date On date.
at 4 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 4 p.m.
Barometer 29.73 29.77 29.79
Temperature 83 83 80
Humidity 79 87 84
Wind Direction W. S. E. W.
Force 3 2 9
Weather Partly Cloudy
Rain 0.07 0.00 0.27
Moon 0.97 0.00 0.27
Moon 0.97 0.00 0.27
Moon 0.97 0.00 0.27

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails
close 15 minutes earlier than the
time given below unless other-
wise stated, and where mails are
advertised to close at or before
9 a.m. registered and parcel mails
are closed at 5 p.m. on the pre-
vious day.

INWARD MAILS.

Japan and U.S.A.—Per CHINA.
4th Sept.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 4th
Sept.
Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO
MARU, 4th Sept.
Japan and U.S.A.—Per KOREA
MARU, 5th Sept.
Europe via Suez—Per KEEMUN,
5th Sept.
Shanghai—Per TEAN, 6th Sept.
Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 7th
Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—
Per KAMO MARU, 5th Aug.,
Reg. 9.15 p.m. Letters 10 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, U.
S., Central & South America
& EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER
B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF
RUSSIA, 5th Sept., Reg.
9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per HAIHONG, 5th Sept.,
noon.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-
SANG, 5th Sept., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SINKIANG, 5th Sept., 9 a.m.
Seigon—Per SHISEN MARU,
5th Sept., 5 p.m.
Hoikow & Haiphong—Per TAK-
SANG, 5th Sept., 5 p.m.
Swatow—Per HANGSANG, 5th
Sept., 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.
Shanghai and North China—Per
SUNNING, 7th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung—Per KAIJO M.,
7th Sept., 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt, Bom-
bay & Aden—Per DUNERA,
7th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.
Shanghai and North China—Per
TEAN, 8th Sept., 5 a.m.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per
KANCHOW, 9th Sept.,
10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
SHANTUNG, 9th Sept.,
10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per
HAITAN, 9th Sept., 1 p.m.

Philippine, Is.—Per TAMING,
9th Sept., 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per
YINGCHOW, 9th Sept.,
5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, San
Francisco & South America
—Per ANYO MARU, 10th
Sept., noon.

FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—
Per QUINNEBAUG, 12th
Sept., noon.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.
Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via
Kobe—Per KAGA MARU,
18th Sept., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauri-
tius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—
Per IYO MARU, 19th Sept.,
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO
MARU, 21st Sept., 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.
Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Zealand via Thursday
—Per TANGO MARU, 24th
Sept., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters
10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.
Shanghai, N. C. and Japan via
Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA
MARU, 2nd Oct., 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks b.	\$680
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons b.	435
North China n.	\$205
Unions n.	212½
Yangtzes n.	280
Far Eastern b.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	138
H. K. Fires b.	345
Shipping.	
Douglases n.	95
Steamboats b.	34
Indos (Pref.) n.	32
Indos (Def.) n.	193
Shells n.	178½
Ferries n.	35½
Refineries.	
Sugars n.	178
Malabons n.	46
Mining.	
Kailans b.	60½
Langkats b.	19
Shanghai Loans b.	19
Shai Explorations b.	210
Raub b.	44½
Tronohs b.	47½
Ural Caspians n.	109½
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals n.	130
H.K. Hotels n.	121
L. Invest. b.	9
H. phreys Est. b.	46
K. loon Lands n.	175
L. Reclamations n.	94
West Points n.	305
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	\$37½
Kung Yiks b.	\$207½
Lau Kung Mows n.	\$112
Oriental n.	\$215
Shai Cottons n.	\$15
Yangtzepeos n.	8.30
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b. & ca.	12½
China Borneos n.	7.40 new n. 3.40
Do. Light old n.	9
China Providents s.	29½
Dairy Farms s.	86½
Electrics H. K. b.	34
Electrics Macao n.	31
Hongkong Ropes n.	8.35
Hk. Tramways n.	734
Peak Trams. old b.	\$0 cts.
Do. new b.	314
Steam Laundries s.	12
Steel Foundries n.	16
Water-boats s.	5½
Watsons b.	12
Wm. Powells b.	29
Wisemans b.	

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 4, 11½, 34m. No return
from Vladivostok, Japan. Formosa or
Indo-China.

Pressure has increased considerably
from Shanghai to Weihaiwei and slightly
from Foochow to the Visayas. Over the
latter area there is a tongue of relatively
high pressure.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.61 inches.
Total since January 1st, 65.81 inches
against an average of 67.25 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. Slightly
windy, moderate,
squally,
showery.

2 Formosa Channel. The same
as No. 1.

3 South coast of China (b-7). The same
tween H.K. and Lamook) as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (b-7). The same
tween H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 4, 1919.

ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WIDHILL, Manager.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOH-
KAISHA, LTD.(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MITSUBISHI, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHINOYAMA, HGO, NAKAMURA, SATO,
KANADA, SHIMIZU, KAWAMURA, NISHI,
THE CYRUS COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOI, KURE, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—

"IWASAKISAI"

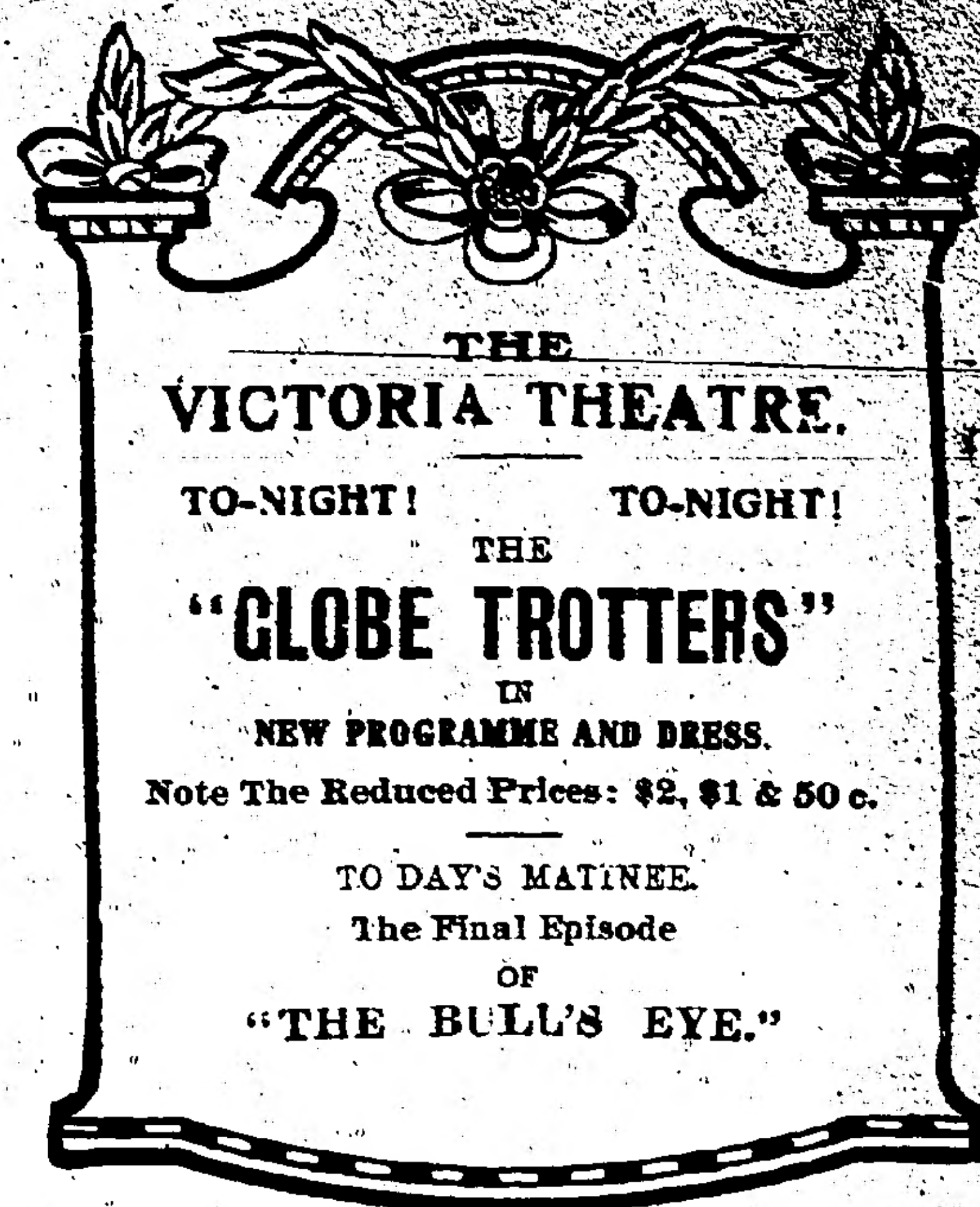
Codes:—Al, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAYEKI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.



TEL. NO. 1743. CORONET TEL. NO. 1743.

To-night AT 5.15 & 9.15 P.M. To-night

METRO

PRESENTS

LIONEL BARRYMORE

IN

"HIS FATHER'S SON"

ETC., ETC.

Usual Prices. Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The exciting seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific
(Office premises) Ocean Services, and the leading American
business concerns.The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and
instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering work as
banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment,
decorations, furnishings, and music.Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or
representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.J. R. TAGGART,
Manager

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE "COLONY")

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON

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Wilson at 11, Lee Hop Yee Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.